THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,965. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ESEL—"SUGAR RAT" IS TOO THIN, AND "I COME nothing more" quite correct, grammatically and orthographically. Nice flummery, that about Faith and Love. Bray again.

INFORMATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—In the years 1811 and 1812 James G. Jones, a coppersmith, with his family, consisting of a wife named Lavina and her daughter, Ann Eliza, lived at No. 155 Greenwich street. In 1812 and 1813 said James G. Jones lived at No. 177 Bowery, and his brother, Samuel E. Jones, also a coppersmith, lived at No. 64 Gold street. In 1813 and 1814 the said James G. Jones lived at 121 Bowery, and his brother, Samuel E. Jones, lived in Cliff street, near Beekman street. In 1814 and 1815 the said James G. Jones lived at No. 34 Roosevelt street and his brother, Samuel E. Jones, lived at 287 Water street. In 1815 and 1816 the said James G. Jones lived in Water street, near New slip and his brother, Samuel E. Jones, lived at 247 William street. Any person who has any knowledge concerning either of these brothers or of their families while so living at any of the above places, will do a great kindness, and may advance the interests of truth and justice, by immediately communicating the same in writing to me at 66 Wall street. HENRY J. SCUDDER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1872.

INFORMATION WANTED.—PERSONS HAVING ANY information that may lead to the discovery of the relatives of the late Henry A. Burnett are requested to communicate the same to A. J. T. THOMPSON, Sacramento, Cal. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

IF MR. M. S. FITZGERALD, LATE OF CAPE TOWN, will call at No. 6 South William street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

MELVIN—MEET ME MONDAY, AT STENFELD'S Restaurant, 111 Nassau street. HENRY.

MARY—BE AT THE BOWERY THEATRE ON MONday evening. Buffalo Bill will occupy a private box there. C.

ROCKS—NO MISTAKE THIS TIME; SEE ME BEtween 12 and 1, old place; shake hands. MOCKING BIRD, J. T.

THE TWO LADIES IN BLACK SILK DRESSES, WHO walked down Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon from Twenty-eighth street, recognized and bowed to two gentlemen in parlor of Broadway Hotel, and there took car up town, if agreeable, will please address S., Herald office.

V. B. L., CHAMPION KENO PLAYER—COME TO 69 to-night. DAISY.

WILL MISS ANNIE B., LATE OF FORTIETH STREET, who was seen out driving, on Sunday afternoon, in a very stylish dog cart, and accompanied by lady friend, please send her address to an old admirer, J. D. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway?

$300 WILL BE PAID FOR THE BODY OF WM. H. Nash, lost from the schooner Antecedent, near Eaton's Neck, L. I., Feb. 3. ELLERY NASH, Westerley, R. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AT A. T. STEWART & CO.'S RETAIL ESTablishment, a sum of money. The owner, on proof of property, will find the same at the manager's desk, Broadway and Tenth street.

LOST—OF FRIDAY NIGHT, WHILE GOING BETWEEN 20 East and 29 West Twenty-second street, a Gold Bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 29 West Twenty-second street.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14TH INST., GOLD Ring, Mosaic stone. Please return to 630 Eighth av.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE LIEDERKRANZ Ball, a Spiral Etruscan Gold Bracelet. By returning the same to 39 West Thirty-eighth street the finder will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD FOR PARCEL CONTAINING COAT, Pants and Vest, stolen from errand boy on Broadway, near Washington place. If returned to St. Clair House, corner Broadway and Eighth street, no questions asked.

$25 A MONTH—FOR A PLEASANT FIRST FLOOR, in a genteel location; a nice cosey house for a lady; furniture, which is new, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply from 12 to 3 only at 163 West Twentieth street. Ring first bell.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street, established 1862, furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES.—EDSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, rooms 16 and 13, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies or an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 67 Liberty street.

ANY ONE DESIRING ENVELOPES OR WRAPPERS addressed, or copying of any kind done, can have same attended to in good plain hand cheap. Address G. W. W., box 5,920 Post office.

ADVERTISEMENT AGENCY to Central America.
The manufacturing houses and of all kinds of products of this country that will be willing of advertising in Guatemala, may address to the editor of several newspapers published in that republic and is residing for a few days in this city. He will take charge at the same time of any agency of business conferred upon him. Address, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., Mr. TARACENA, 51 West Eleventh street.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, COOPER INstitute, second floor, east side.—On Tuesday, February 20, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting will be held.
Professor W. NEWCOMB, M. D., of Cornell University, will read a paper on "Hispaniola: Its Past, Present and Future."
D. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS NO. 177—FEB. 17, 1872. 66, 5, 19, 48, 18, 63, 62, 72, 26, 57, 7, 40.
KENTUCKY CLASS NO. 172—FEB. 17, 1872. 32, 70, 67, 9, 14, 18, 16, 60, 76, 18, 8, 29.
[illegible]
[illegible]
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
[illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 306 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

BANKERS, BILL BROKERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned not to receive or negotiate the note of Gifford, Sherman & Innis, endorsed by John Osborn, Son & Co., dated 16th December, 1871, at three months, due 19th March, for $8,928 35, payable at Park Bank, the same being lost or stolen. Payment being stopped, it is of no use to any one but the owner. THOMAS McMULLEN, 44 Beaver st., N. Y.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty.

CROTON POLICE, ATTENTION!—A MEETING OF THE Water Police will be held at 19 Amity street, on this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock; business relative to the action of the Board of Audit.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for February 8 by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway,
New York Life Insurance Building,
NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1872.
THE CORNER STONE OF THE Manhattan Market Building will be laid on Thursday, February 22, 1872 (Washington's Birthday).
The Board of Trustees have deferred the laying of this Corner Stone until now, when the building is nearly completed, in order to show what market accommodations this company proposes to give the public and the dealers.
The butchers and dealers and the public generally are invited to be present.
The ceremony will take place at 1 P. M., at the Market Building, Thirty-fourth street, North River.
By order of the Board,
J. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

STONE QUARRY FOR SALE—15 ACRES PURE GRAY Granite, contains five million cubic yards, 600 feet water frontage. Apply to THOMAS IZOD, 51 Cortlandt street, corner Greenwich, room 1.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL Department of the University will be held on Tuesday Evening, February 20, at 8 o'clock, in the Christian Association Hall, southwest corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The addresses to the graduates will be delivered by Professor Darling and Dr. Robert J. Brevard, Valedictorian of the class. The profession and public are invited to attend.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 51 WEST Sixteenth street, celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, and all chronic diseases; established 1850.

WOMAN'S TEA COMPANY, 638 BROADWAY.—GRAND Public Opening, Monday, February 19.
Mandarin Tea imported only by the Woman's Tea Company. This tea has been selected for its purity, delicious aroma, high flavor and uniform quality, and on account of its great superiority it is relatively much cheaper than ordinary tea; put up in one-pound packages, price $1 50; housekeeper's chests, containing 8 one-pound packages, $11. Sent everywhere, free of express charges, on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies, to women only, given on application.
Mme. DEMOREST, President.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba February 8. Kentucky, class 182, Nos. 32, 70, 67, drew $23,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at E. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—A FINE BREECH-LOADING GUN, 10 bore, made by Jeffery, and as good as new. Apply at A. MACFARLANE'S, 266 Spring street.

TO LET—AT FLEETWOOD PARK, THE CLUB HOUSE; saloon under Grand Stand; privilege to sell pools on the Grand Stand, privilege of the Hitching Grounds. For terms apply to GEORGE M. TURNER 112 Wall street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LIGHT COUPE, SEVERAL COUPE ROCKAWAYS, platform Victoria, six-seat Westchester, slightly soiled, for sale low. New and second hand carriages, all styles, lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and Salesroom, 27 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
The Horse and Carriage branch of our business is conducted at our Horse Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where we hold regular Sales of Horses and Carriages every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every Horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 27 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.—MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
GREAT SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH BREED TROTTING STOCK, AT TAYLOR'S STOCK FARM, Highland Mills, Orange county, N. Y., on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock.
The stock comprises fifty-five head of the most fashionably bred trotting Stallions, Geldings, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies in the country.
Among the stallions are the celebrated Rubicon, Vindicator and Tippo Saib, all sires of fast trotting stock.
Also a large number of Stallions, Geldings, Colts and Fillies, sired by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Volunteer, Rice Greaves, Independence and others.
Also several Brood Mares, in foal to same.
Sale positive and without reserve.
Train leaves foot of Chambers street at 9:30 A. M., arriving at the farm at 11:20. Visitors can return same evening.
Terms of sale, six months' approved notes, payable at the Highland National Bank of Newburg.
Catalogues can be obtained at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York TATTERSALL'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street, or of Colonel A. H. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Turners, Orange county, N. Y.

A.—THE FAMOUS AND ELEGANT THOROUGHBRED Trick Stallion ROSEWOOD at public auction. Is a rich mahogany bay, with no white; was raised in Texas; is 15¾ high, 9 years old; is without exception the finest broken trick horse in America; is an elegant saddle horse; goes all gaits; is very handsome and showy; fine, full tail, and is warranted sound and kind. Will be positively sold without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, on Saturday, February 24, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where he can now be seen up to sale. Circus men and breeders are invited to attend the sale.

A CAFFREY TRACK SULKEY, 60 POUNDS; BROOME street Brewster round and top Wagon, in good order; 1 five seat extension top phaeton, pole and shaft, nearly new; 1 Westchester six seat, Brewster; 1 Cabriolet; 1 Clarence; 2 second hand coaches, in good order; 20 top and open Wagons; Pony Phaetons, open and top; depot, jagger and express Wagons; single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., at low prices. WM. H. GRAY, 29 Wooster street.

A FOUR SEAT PARK PHAETON, POLE AND SHAFTS. TOP WAGON, Pole and Shafts.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, Pole and Shafts.
THREE-QUARTER SEAT ROAD WAGON, Pole and Shafts, 135 pounds.
All the above wagons are nearly new, built within a year and made by BREWSTER & CO. OF FIFTH AVENUE.
If not sold at PRIVATE SALE previous to TUESDAY, FEB. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, they will then be sold to highest bidder, at PUBLIC AUCTION. Now on EXHIBITION at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.

A. CARRIAGES. A.
All the newest styles at reasonable prices. Clarences, Landaus, Landaulets, Rockaways, Wagons, &c.; also some nice second-hand Top and Road Wagons and other vehicles, in good order, at low figures. A. S. FLANDRAU, carriage builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

AT FACTORY OF DAY & SON—FIFTY TOP AND road Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Coupes, and large assortment new and second hand; cheapest in city. 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S Horse Mart and General Auction Salesrooms, 103 Liberty, 38, 44, 46 New Church, 109, 110, 111 Cedar street: THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Work Horses,
Wagons, Carts,
single and double Harness.
This sale includes about 10 or 12 head of superior Work Horses, sold under guarantee, giving the purchaser 24 hours' trial, also at same time, two first class Driving or Family Horses, warranted sound, kind and true; one Top Buggy, one light Express Wagon.
Also,
10 sets of Harness, some new, some second hand, single and double, lot of Robes, Blankets, Bridles, &c.

AN ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—CONsisting of a six-seat West Seater, Top Buggy, Trotting Wagon, 1 set heavy double Harness, 1 set light do., 2 sets single Harness, Blankets, Sheets, Robes, &c. Also a pair of well matched chestnut Horses, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound and kind; they can trot a mile together in 3½ minutes, single one can trot in 2:50, the other in 3 minutes. They will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address BON MARCHE, Brooklyn Herald office.

A BARGAIN—25 TO 35 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES for public and private use. Clarence, Coaches, Phaetons, &c.; great bargains; easy terms.
J. W. PITNEY, 458 and 460 Third avenue.

A LOT OF HORSES JUST FROM THE COUNTRY, sold cheap or exchange for Horses of less value, all for farm, trucks, express, stevedore or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner Washington.

A DOCTOR'S PHAETON, $45; TOP PONY, $175; JAGger, $30, cost $100; a sleigh, $30; Top Wagon, $16; Rockaway, $125; Express, $40; lady's phaeton, $35; gent's, $30, at 1,401 Broadway, corner Forty-first street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and open Buggies, Express, Depot and Business Wagons, cheaper than the cheapest, at 141 West Broadway.

A VARIETY OF COUPES, BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS and Landaulets, superbly finished, at great reductions; also splendid assortment of four and six passenger Rockaways. HAM'S, 150 Fourth street, near Broadway.

BLACK CANADIAN PONY, 15¼ HANDS, 7 YEARS old; bay Horse, 16 hands, fast, stylish driver; light top Wagon and Harness and Gig. 611 West Thirteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

COUPES, LANDAULETTES, COUPES.
Largest assortment in the city.
Landaus, Clarences, Phaetons, Rockaways.
Prices greatly reduced.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO., 628 Broadway.

ENGLISH TANDEM CART AND HARNESS, BY Peters, of London, the property of a gentleman going abroad, for sale, at private stable 145 West Thirty-eighth st.

FOR SALE—A ROAD MARE, DARK BAY, BLACK points, 15 hands high, free and stylish driver; also an open coal box Wagon, ¾-seat, and single road Harness. Apply at private stable, 25 East Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN MARE; PRICE $40. H. TANNER, 963 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY COUPE HORSE, 16 HANDS high, very stylish and warranted sound, at Mr. SOUTTER'S private stable, corner of Bard avenue, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN PONIES, WARRANTED sound and quiet in single or double harness. Can be seen at 23 Perry street.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; sold for want of use. Apply at stable attached to 320 Fifth avenue, before one o'clock or after five P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 HANDS high, suitable for grocer, express, coupe, truck, farm or any work. 523 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANADIAN PONY, SOUND, KIND and true, 15 hands, good stepper; express Wagon and Harness; cheap, for want of use. 438 Fortieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE ESTABLISHMENT of a gentleman leaving for Europe: a Landaulet, Brewster's make; two Mares, 14½ hands high; Harness, Blankets, &c. Apply at Hettrick's stables, 103 West Thirtieth street, before 10 o'clock A. M. or after 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL LIVERY STABLE UP town, nearly three years' lease, with four Clarences, one Victoria, one Hotel Stage Coach, eight Horses, ten sets double Harness, one light Wagon. Apply at or address LIVERY STABLE, 86 Walker street. Possession immediate.

HARNESS—FOR FARMING, TEAMING, TRUCKING, carting, expressing, contractors, livery stables, road, coach, business and pleasure use, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

HORSE WANTED.—FAIR PRICE FOR GOOD TRUCK Horse. 23 Beekman street, up stairs.

SECOND HAND PONY PHAETONS, VICTORIA, BUSIness Wagon, extension top Phaeton, slightly soiled English Dogcart, Coupe Rockaway, light Rockaway, Depot Wagons, &c., cheap.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

THREE WORK HORSES FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT the milk depot, 411 Seventh avenue.

WANTED FOR CASH—A STYLISH, GOOD SIZED, sound, kind and gentle Horse for family use, Coupe Rockaway and Harness. Address, stating price, D. C. A., box 3,401 New York Post office.

6 CHEAP WORK HORSES FOR SALE; FIT FOR ANY work; must be sold. Inquire at 26 Goerck, near Broome street.

$85—LARGE BLACK HORSE FOR CART OR TRUCK; fine team pony Mares, fit for any business, 6 to 7 years, $225; team Blacks, $185. 784 Washington street, in grocery.

$150—BROWN CANADIAN, 7 YEARS, 16 HANDS; black Mare, $150; brown Horse, 6 years, can show three minutes, $225; all warranted sound, kind. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$500. A HANDSOME TEAM OF SORREL HORSES, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years; own brothers; weight 26 cwt. 17 lbs.; sound, kind and true in all harness; worth $700; if the purchaser should not approve of them in 30 days the money will be refunded, minus hire. Inquire for three days at 201 Greenwich street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITH EXCELLENT Board; hot and cold water on, plenty closet room; neighborhood first class; terms moderate; also back Room. 241 East Thirty-ninth street.

1 ELEGANT SUIT OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING OF Parlor, Dining, Bedrooms and bath, with private table and attendance, at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Madison square.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large Room, on fourth floor, southern exposure, suitable for two persons, with Board; references exchanged.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR FROM Macdougal street.—Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen; modern improvements; comforts of a home guaranteed.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK—FOR ROOM, WITH BOARD, on the first and second floors; hot and cold water in rooms. 139 Macdougal street, near Fourth street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET. FRONT ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with Board; all improvements; references.

9 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN THE Gilsey House and Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, a pleasant Room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms; private table if required. Other well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

$20 PER MONTH.—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room, or more, and select permanent Board, for husband and wife, near Central Park; private family, 65 East Ninety-second street, near Fourth avenue.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE FURnished Room, with extension, on second story, for one or party of gentlemen, with or without Board; also a single Room.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with Board; very desirable, elegantly furnished; rare opportunity; references required; very select.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—THIRD STORY front Room and hall Bedroom to let, with Board; references.

33 CLINTON PLACE.—DESIRABLE LARGE ROOMS to let, with Board, to families or parties of single gentlemen; hot air; terms reasonable.

34TH STREET, 146 EAST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed large and hall Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

38 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Families or single gentlemen can find handsome Rooms, with superior Board, at moderate prices.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, very nice Rooms on the fourth floor, for gentlemen; references exchanged.

53 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board or private table; also day Boarders.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A nicely furnished Parlor and Bedroom to let, with Board, in a German family; terms moderate.

103 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A SECOND STORY front Room, Sitting Room and Bedroom to let, with hot and cold water, and plenty of closet room, to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady.

106 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. Also a Reception Room, suitable for a physician.

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A few well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly; small family; unexceptionable location; references exchanged.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, Bedroom or Floor, elegantly furnished, with or without Board.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS, elegantly furnished, to let, en suite or single, with Board; table and accommodations first class.

122 MADISON AVENUE.—TWO ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, for single gentlemen; breakfast and dinner if desired.

124 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a private family, to gentlemen only.

126 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE [illegible] Board, [illegible] boarders taken.

136 WEST THIRTY-[illegible] STREET, NEAR [illegible] and cold water, for gentleman and wife. Board for lady only.

137 WEST [illegible] STREET, BETWEEN [illegible] for families and gentlemen; references required.

203 WEST THIRTY-[illegible] STREET, ONE SHORT [illegible]

220 [illegible] STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Three furnished Rooms [illegible]

257 WEST [illegible] STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board [illegible] and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., [illegible] and Essex Railroad.—Families and gentlemen can be made for the [illegible] summer; pleasant at this popular hotel, which [illegible] has no equal in the vicinity of New York. [illegible]
[illegible] HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES IMMEDIATELY BOARD IN a German family; location between Twenty-third and Sixtieth streets and near Second avenue. Address, stating terms, N. S., box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD AGED SEVEN, desire Board, large front Room or two small ones, hot and cold water, fire and gas; location, below Thirtieth street; terms not to exceed $90 per month. Address WATSON, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, three or four Rooms, including Board, for a gentleman, wife, baby and nurse; location must be good; best references given. Address C., box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AT ENGLEWOOD, ORANGE SUMMIT, New Brighton, or within an hour's journey of New York, Board for the summer for a small family in a private house or farm house, convenient to depot or landing, where but a few boarders are taken; terms moderate. Address box 161 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF FIVE ADULTS AND boy 12 years of age, five Rooms, with good, substantial Board; private family preferred; location between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; references exchanged; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., H. O. P., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street, Rooms, for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), WARREN street, one block from Broadway.—Rooms 50c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN; BROADway, corner Bleecker street, New York; Rooms from $4 to $7 per week; single Room $1 per day.
GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

A.—UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 258 Broadway.
C. K. DEUTSCH & CO., Managers,
will loan, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000, on first class Property in New York city.
First class Houses in best locations always on hand, for sale or to rent.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY, IN LARGE and small sums, on Improved and Unimproved Real Estate, well located, in this city.
GUSTAVUS BRAMSON, 243 Broadway, room 16.

FUNDS TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN SUMS to suit; also temporary loans on buildings in course of erection and funds to buy mortgages. Address ATTORNEY, box 2,195 New York Post office.

HARLEM BANK, FEB. 12, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of four per cent, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of March, 1872.
The transfer books will be closed from February 19 to March 1. By order.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

"MONTREAL" SHARES, including the celebrated SILVER ISLET MINE, of Lake Superior, for sale, by R. H. RICKARD, 19 Nassau street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LIFE POLICIES AND OTHER good securities, at the Insurance Agency, 767 Broadway (opposite Astor place), room 1.

MONEY LOANED, WITHOUT BONUS, ON GOOD New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester Property. First and Second Mortgages promptly bought.
THOMAS CUMMINS, 27 New Chambers street.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Derby Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, will be held on Tuesday, February 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM GIROD, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 2,279 Third avenue, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1872.
Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

$40,000—$11,000, $10,000, $6,000 AND $4,000 FOR New York; $2,000, $4,000, $7,000 for Brooklyn. All sums advertised by me are bona fide.
GEORGE B. WALTON, Attorney, 21 Park row.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN NEW YORK AND Brooklyn first and second Mortgages, and to loan on Buildings in course of construction.
J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street.

$250,000—TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages for any desired amount on property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York, Westchester and Brooklyn Property; term of years; no bonus required. C. F. WILSON, Montauk Insurance Company, 166 Broadway.

$450,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate, in this city or Brooklyn; large and liberal loans on first class property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$500,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR years, without bonus, New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and Jersey; money for Second and Leasehold Mortgages. A. M. JOHNSON, 69 Liberty street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPerty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply with papers. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 715 BROADWAY MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Silks, Pianos and all kinds of merchandise, and the same bought for cash. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT 90 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AMERICAN OFFICE—725—ESTABLISHED 1854.—Highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Furs, Valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, 725 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMAN'S 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street, liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET, AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—THE highest advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise; the same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

913 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.—LIBERAL ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Laces, &c., same bought and sold. Special terms made on sums of $1,000 and upwards. A. C. HERTS.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway,
will offer, during this week,
Cloth Gloves, Lined Gloves,
Warm Undershirts and Drawers,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets,
with a large variety of Fancy Goods,
at extremely low prices.

DAMAGED BLACK SILKS
[illegible]
[illegible] Silks
[illegible]
W. [illegible] Broadway,
between [illegible]

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain [illegible], will sail on Saturday, February 24, at [illegible] M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship MAIN, [illegible]
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold. [illegible]
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3	TRINACRIA	Saturday, Feb. 24
Saturday, Feb. 10	ANGLIA	Saturday, March 2
Saturday, Feb. 17	COLUMBIA	Saturday, March 9
Saturday, Feb. 24	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, March 16

And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price .... February 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Freeman .... March 6, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, March 23.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, April 6.
Price of passage in gold, including wine:—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, March 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, March 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, March 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, March 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ERIN, Lawson .... Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas .... Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan .... Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson .... Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson .... Saturday, March 23, at 3 P. M.
For London direct.
DENMARK, Sumner .... Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $31, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC, Wednesday, February 21, at 2:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, February 24, at 6 A. M.
BALTIC, March 2, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC, March 9, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC will be detained until Wednesday, 21st inst. Passengers will embark from White Star wharf, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M.
J. H. SPARKS, 19 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.	From Boston.
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
ALGERIA, W'day, Feb. 28	SAMARIA, Saturday, Feb. 24
CALABRIA, W'day, March 6	SIBERIA, Saturday, March 2
CHINA, Wednesday, March 13	HECLA, Saturday, March 9
ABYSSINIA, W'day, Mar. 20	PARTHIA, Saturday, Mar. 16
And every following Wednesday and Saturday.	And every following Saturday

Rates of Passage.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain W. Stahl, will sail on Thursday, February 22, 1872, at P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The ALLEMANIA will sail February 29, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 5 Barclay street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 533 BROADway, corner Franklin street; also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. L. KING.
Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in thirty-six hours by SPENCER SMITH, 263 Broadway, room 8. "Never out."

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 26 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
February 29, Steamer RISING STAR, Captain [illegible], will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain [illegible], and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named [illegible] of [illegible].
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all [illegible] information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. [illegible] R. BABY, Agent.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND MAIL.
Special Notice.
The steamship MONTANA will be despatched from San Francisco February 28, at noon.
W. [illegible] WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The [illegible] steamer SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Wednesday, February 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River.
[illegible] passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
[illegible] Company, sailing regularly [illegible] pier No. 4 North River.
[illegible], Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau [illegible]
[illegible], Captain [illegible] Weston [illegible]
MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adams, via Nassau, March [illegible]
[illegible] passage apply to
A. W. [illegible], President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

B[illegible] MAIL.
[illegible] SAN FRAN[illegible] will be despatched [illegible] taking freight to St. [illegible] February 29, at [illegible]
[illegible] WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, [illegible] AND VERA CRUZ.
[illegible]
[illegible] Wednesday, Feb. 21
[illegible] Saturday, March 2
[illegible] Wednesday, March 13
[illegible] Saturday, March [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will sail on Saturday, February 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight of passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain F. F. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, February 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 80 West street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, TAMPA and ST. AUGUSTINE,
and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroads, landing on the St. John, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship ASHLAND
sails SATURDAY, February 24, at 3 P. M., from pier 20, North River; insurance ½ per cent. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship WEYBOSSET,
Captain Bolger,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, February 21.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, February 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 20 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Tuesday, February 20, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.
Estimate of expenditures of city and county of New York, from January 1 to April 30, 1872, and for interest on the city and county debt due May 1, 1872.
Extract from chapter 29 Laws of 1872:—"Such estimate in the aggregate shall not exceed the sum of seven and a half millions of dollars."
AN ESTIMATE made under and by virtue of provisions of chapters 9 and 29 of the Laws of New York of 1872, this 17th day of February, 1872, by the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted by chapter 9 of the Laws of New York of 1872, of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the city and county of New York in the several departments, and for the respective purposes hereinafter mentioned, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both days inclusive, and also for the interest of the city and county debt due on the 1st day of May, 1872.
FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS AND PURPOSES, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:—

Interest on the city debt		$2,[illegible],[illegible] 07
The Legislative Department, viz.:—		
Advertising for the Common Council	$3,333 33	
Printing for the Common Council	3,333 33	
Contingencies Legislative Department	333 33	
Salaries Legislative Department	66,666 67	
		$73,666 67
The Mayoralty—		
Contingencies of the Mayor's office	$1,500 00	
Salaries of the Mayor's office	11,000 00	
		$12,500 00
The Law Department—		
Contingencies of the Law Department	$3,750 00	
Salaries of the Law Department	12,000 00	
Salaries of Corporation Attorney's office	7,000 00	
		$22,750 00
The Department of Finance—		
Cleaning markets	$7,534 07	
Contingencies Comptroller's office	5,000 00	
Rents	33,333 33	
Salaries—Department of Finance	94,132 60	
		$140,000 00
The Department of Public Works—		
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	$35,000 00	
Contingencies—Department Public Works	5,000 00	
Lamps and gas	300,000 00	
Printing for departments and civil and police courts	15,667 00	
Public buildings, construction and repairs	25,000 00	
Repairing and keeping in order wooden pavements	15,000 00	
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop cocks, &c.	20,000 00	
Removing obstructions on streets and avenues	333 00	
Roads and avenues	10,000 00	
Salaries, Department of Public Works	75,000 00	
Sewers, repairing	20,000 00	
Sewers, cleaning	20,000 00	
Stationery and blank books, departments of civil and police courts	10,000 00	
Street improvements, for street signs and numbering and resetting boundary monuments	1,666 67	
Streets, repairing and repairs of stone pavements	25,000 00	
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	25,000 00	
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	500 00	
		$654,[illegible] 67
The Health Department—		
Health fund	$30,000 00	
Removing night soil	115,000 00	
Removing offal	5,000 00	
		$150,000 00
The Department of Public Charities and Correction		460,777 77
The Department of Public Parks	$140,000 00	
For gas	10,000 00	
		150,000 00
The Department of Buildings—		
Contingencies, Department of Buildings	1,666 67	
Salaries, Department of Buildings	17,000 00	
		18,666 67
The Police Department—		
Police fund	$190,000 00	
Rents of station houses	5,250 00	
		195,250 00
The Fire Department—		
Fire Department fund		352,[illegible] 67
The Department of Public Instruction—		
College of the City of New York	$40,000 00	
Public Instruction	865,700 00	
		905,700 00
For cleaning streets under contract		189,[illegible] 00
The Foundling Asylum fund for support of foundlings		20,000 00
Salaries—		
Board of Assessors	$7,000 00	
Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	500 00	
City Courts	83,800 00	
		91,300 00
Total city departments and purposes		$6,[illegible],[illegible] 21

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES, AS FOLLOWS—VIZ.:
Asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions, "amounts allowed by law"—

Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse, N. Y.	$330 03	
Children's Aid Society	[illegible] 34	
New York Juvenile Asylum	25,000 00	
New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, N. Y.	741 73	
Nursery and Child's Hospital	12,000 00	
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	13,750 00	
State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals	250 00	
New York Catholic Protectory	45,000 00	
Union Home and School for Education of Children of Volunteers	6,8[illegible] 00	
		$127,[illegible]
Advertising		[illegible]
Contingencies—		
District Attorney's office	$833 34	
Tax Commissioners office	[illegible]	
		1,166 67
Coroners' fees		20,000 00
Cleaning and supplies for county offices		5,000 00
Disbursements and fees for county officers and witnesses		20,000 00
Heating county offices		[illegible]
Interest on the county debt		[illegible]
Jury fees		[illegible]
Lighting county offices		5,000 00
Printing—		
For legislative departments	2,000 00	
For Executive departments and Judiciary	2,000 00	
		$4,000 00
Rents		5,000 00
Salaries—Legislative		11,000 00
Salaries—Executive, viz.:—		
Mayoralty	$1,666 67	
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment	[illegible]	
Bureau Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes	[illegible]	
County Bureau	[illegible]	
[illegible]	1,666 66	
		72,[illegible]
Salaries—Judiciary, viz.:—		
[illegible]	$11,666 67	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Court of Common Pleas	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer	[illegible]	
Court of Special Sessions	5,000 00	
Surrogate's office	25,000 00	
District Attorney's office	[illegible]	
Recorder's office	4,[illegible] 00	
City Judge's	[illegible] 67	
Commissioners of Jurors	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Stationery, law and blank books		5,000 00
Stationery and blank books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment		1,000 00
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Total for county purposes		$1,[illegible] 11

RECAPITULATION.

For city purposes	$6,[illegible]	
For county purposes	1,[illegible]	
		$7,[illegible]

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the City of New York.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New York.
Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Resolved, That the foregoing estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the city and county of New York, in the several departments, and for the respective purposes therein mentioned, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both inclusive, and also for the interest of the city and county debt due on the 1st day of May, 1872, be [illegible] of the Board of Apportionment and Audit constituted by chapter 9 of the Laws of New York of 1872, and that said estimate be [illegible] by the members of said Board, [illegible] in the Department of Finance [illegible] said city, and published [illegible].
Adopted by the Board of Apportionment and Audit, at a [illegible] meeting of said Board held February 17, 1872, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof.
RICHARD A. STORRS, Clerk Board of Apportionment and Audit.

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dreams reach his finger ends. The man of function is the man of success. Men go to church and go home and say:—"That sermon did me good to-day; I'm glad I went to that church." But the sermon in its effects will be like water on land. There will be no spear of grass to show where it fell. Men say on Sunday, "Suffer me first to take care of Monday," and so they go on through the weeks and the years. There is always something that keeps you from concentrating yourself upon a higher life. Men only need to say, "I will seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto me." God first, and then in their order all other joys and necessities. The highest includes all the rest.

GREAT CATHOLIC MISSION IN BROOKLYN.

"What Doth It Profit a Man to Gain the Whole World if He Loses His Soul?"—Sermon by Rev. Father Coghlan, S. J.

On Ash-Wednesday was opened the great Catholic mission which has been promised Brooklyn for several months past by the Jesuit Fathers, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Damon, at the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Court street. The sanctified efforts of this noble band of apostolic successors in awakening from the lethargy of sin to a consciousness of the terrors which await the obdurate of heart and those who wilfully continue in rebellion against the law of God and His Holy Church, have been crowned with a success unprecedented in the annals of the Church in Brooklyn. From early in the morning (five o'clock) until eleven at night has the glorious labor of the missionary fathers, whose erudition and learning are only surpassed by their zeal and self-sacrifice, shone forth resplendent in the halo of divine grace before thousands of people. Not only callous or indifferent Catholics, but Protestants and those who have no religion at all, have assembled to hear the voice of the missionary fathers, and none have departed without being deeply impressed by the logical reasoning of these profound theologians to the sinner to make his peace with God.

Yesterday divine sacrifice of the mass was offered seven times—from five o'clock to eleven P. M.—at this church, and fully six hundred communicants bore testimony to the fruitful result of the labors in the vineyard. At each service the throng was dense. The edifice, though one of the largest churches in the city, was crowded in every part. There was a sermon in the afternoon, the "Stations of the Cross" and "investment of persons with scapulars." In the evening there was another sermon on "Christian Duty," the holy Rosary was recited and "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament" given. Confessions were also heard in the hall of St. Mary's school, adjoining the church, until an hour before midnight. From five A. M. until a quarter to eleven persons are invited to approach the tribunal of penance each day during the mission, which will continue until Sunday next. On Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Damon will deliver a controversional lecture on the subject entitled "The Catholic Church the True and Only Church." The lecture is free, and will be especially for men, women not being admitted upon that occasion, in order to afford an opportunity for the accommodation of men of other denominations.

Rev. Father Coghlan preached at the last mass yesterday before an immense congregation, composed chiefly of men. His text was taken from words found in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, xvi., 26—"What doeth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" Such were the words of Jesus Christ, our Divine Lord and Master, the judge of the living and the dead. If we, through our neglect of the ordinances of God in quest of the possession of the "world, the flesh and the devil," forfeit our right to the heritage of everlasting happiness, what return have we? You have indulged your passion. What gratification in the end will that be to you if by it you suffer the

LOSS OF YOUR IMMORTAL SOUL?

Now is the time to attend to the salvation of your souls, which must either live for an eternity with God in Heaven or dwell with the devil for everlasting in the torments of hell. You seek after the vain, fleeting things of this earth, which you cannot bring with you. Your duty to God will never interfere with your temporal duties. Attend to the mission, to your spiritual duty; make no frivolous excuses. If you neglect to obey the commands of God He will not excuse you when summoned before Him. This being true in all things well may we exclaim, "What doeth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he loses his soul?" But men will seek excuses.

THE POLITICIAN HAS NO TIME

to devote to his duty to God. He is employed constantly in satisfying his worldly ambition in attaining an office in the Council, the Senate, Assembly, Congress or elsewhere, that men may look up to him—that he may aggrandize himself. And for all these profits he makes many sacrifices. What is a seat in the Senate or Council of men as compared with a seat in the presence of God—the Court of Heaven—for all eternity? Where is the profit found in the corruption exhibited in the councils of men throughout the country at the present time, to attain which you are devoting yourselves so earnestly? The day will come to such men when their fondest hopes shall be blasted, their reputation defamed and their acts interpreted to their condemnation by the very persons who elevated you to the office for which you sacrificed so much. In the end you will recall to yourselves the fearful application of the words of the text.

THE DEVOTEE OF SOCIETY

may come here for the mere gratification of curiosity, and not for any spiritual benefits that should accrue from an attendance at the mission. Such persons will give the best moments of their lives to the gratification of their passion after the frivolous things of earth. Do you not pause for a moment to consider that it is impious on your part to deprive your God of the faculties of which He has endowed you—will, memory and understanding? When your capacity for the enjoyment of the fleeting vain things of this life has passed away, then you, too, will exclaim, "What doeth it profit my neglect of duty to my God if I must by it lose my soul?" Will society's commendation and applause compensate you for that loss?

THE BLASPHEMER.

Can he who daily blasphemes by the imprecation of God's holy name tell me what he profits by drawing upon himself the wrath of his offended Majesty? Let such not neglect to make their peace with God during the days of this mission. What gain ye by giving vent to your evil passions in this sense? You answer, "indulgence." Oh, delude not your senses in so fatal a snare as that as you hope for salvation.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Parents who neglect the religious training of these little ones who are entrusted to their care; who care not whether their offspring is under the instruction of an infidel or a teacher of the Catholic faith, what do you gain by this worldly indifference? These children will yet bring premature gray hairs to your head; they will make bitter the remaining days of your life and make bitter and unhappy your hour of death if through your neglect their spiritual welfare is overlooked. You, too, will exclaim, what doeth it profit my neglect if I am to lose my soul therefor?

SLAVE OF IMPURITY.

The slave of impurity is dishonored in countenance and dishonored in heart, and all for the momentary pleasure you acquire. You must acknowledge that you are debased by thus having given your soul to mortal sin and angered God, and that you are terrified at the ever-recurring thought of death and the awful judgment of a just God. The retrospection of a life of sin haunts you with terror that are the fruits of your offences. The text comes home to such sinners.

THE DISHONEST MAN.

He who acquires the property of his neighbor is bound to make restitution. He cannot possess it and be happy. Think of the fearful cost at which you possess that which belongs to your neighbor! Misery rankles in your heart, and were the hand of death laid upon you at this moment you would never see the light of God in Heaven. Yet you make not restitution. The day will come when those persons for whom you made this sacrifice will say not a prayer for your soul while you will be suffering the pains of hell for the sin. You see, therefore, what it is that the sinner gains in profit when he loses his soul.

The reverend speaker then alluded forcibly to the sin of detraction and calumny, and the lash of conscience which stings the transgressor even in this world. Peace with God is the joy of life. But the slave of sin will say

I HAVE LIBERTY.

Don't confound liberty with indulgence of a systematic violation of God's laws. The liberty of the love of God is the true liberty. Be not a slave of your will and passions. Make not the sacrifices to the enjoyment of the things of this life unless you would be bound in slavery. The devotee of fashion is a slave to the whim of the ever-changing notions of obscure dressmakers, milliners and those who fashion habiliments, or to the inconsistent whims of capricious fancy on the part of some absurd people "in society." Such people are not free. What place is there in such souls for the love of God? God will not save us against our will. We must make our choice; but we cannot offend Him with impunity. The time will come when you will see the effect of sin, and you will be convinced of the confusion which will fall upon you. Turn away from the tools of the evil one. With a glowing appeal to his hearers to avail themselves of the mission, the reverend gentleman closed his sermon.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH.

The Insufficiency of Law in the Work of Salvation—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

The pastor of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Bedford avenue, preached an able discourse yesterday morning, taking for his text Romans vi., 23—"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." He said that a distinguished leader of New England rationalism not long since stated that the reformation of the sixteenth century achieved a glorious result—it broke the authority of the Church." We need another equally as much to break the authority of the Book. All the religion I know or need, all the religion the world knows or needs is the religion of science." And said another of the same school, "Science is the true religion of humanity, based upon the teachings of nature, and not the dogmas of the Bible." He had nothing to say in depreciation of science. The more scientific investigation and research we have the better. If it worked with Christianity the better; but, whether for or against, all the permanent results of her toil would aid in swelling the ultimate triumphs of Christianity. And yet science could never take the place or answer the purposes of Christianity. There is no antagonism between true science and the Bible, for there was no unquestioned fact of science to-day that antagonized the teachings of the Bible correctly interpreted. The theme he proposed to discuss was the bearing of science and Christianity upon man's relation to law; to show the insufficiency of the one and the sufficiency of the other. He proceeded in an able argument to show the supremacy of law in nature, and to establish these propositions:—First, that law has mankind in its grasp, soul and body; that there is not a particle of matter in our bodies, not a respiration of our lungs, not a pulsation of our hearts, not a faculty of our heads, not a power of our soul, not a thought, or volition, or desire, or wish, that law does not lay claim to, and that it will not sooner or later make good that claim, enforce not only recognition and obedience to its demands, or submission to its extremest penalty. Second, that we are violaters of law—that there is not a law that touches us that we can violate that has not been beneath our feet; and especially was that true with reference to the moral law. Third, that we are obnoxious to the extremest penalties of the law; nor could we avert or modify them; and fourth, so far as science disclosed a God, He never worked outside of law. If there is a personal God He has either tied Himself up to those laws or else law is independent of Him and self-existent. If God never works outside of law what hope is there for man, the guilty violater of it? Its declaration is, "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the law to do them." In the light of science merely every intelligent man must exclaim with St. Paul, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" All that science ever did was to dimly reveal man in the grasp of a broken law and leave him there. What ray of hope does she she shed upon the pathway of humanity? Into what crucible shall she put a corrupt soul and purify and refine it? Where is the laboratory and where the skill with which she can forge a key to admit to a paradise barred against sin and sinners? Nature through all her realms proclaims one alternative—obedience to the law or to be crushed beneath its ponderous tread. But the Bible adds—"The gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." And that made all the difference in the world; all the difference between hope and despair—between heaven and hell. The Bible revealed a personal God, above and independent of nature, and showed that Jesus Christ took guilty man's place. He bared his bosom to the thunderbolts of outraged law; and then Justice sheilded her sword and Mercy spread her pinions, and guilty man, crushed by the weight of the law, was redeemed and saved. If there was nothing supernatural in Christianity, it was only a proclamation of death; if Christ were not Divine, he would be a subject of law, and although he might have been obedient to all law, yet he would be powerless to reach down and save His fellow-men that were in the grasp of a broken law. It was in Christ's divinity, in His atonement, and in His physical and moral miracles that he (the speaker) read both His power and His right to reach down and save men. When one heard Christ speaking to the stormy ocean, saying "Peace," and the rolling billows sink like sobbing infants to rest; when in answer to His word blind eyes open upon the beauties of nature and the lame run and leap; when in the exercise of His mighty power the bars of death and the grave are burst; and when from the midday heaven we saw him arresting the haughty inquisitor, and changing the fierce and bloody persecutor to a loving friend, an intrepid disciple and a fearless confessor; when such things were seen we instinctively grasp Him as an all-sufficient Saviour, with a plenitude of power that covered all our wants and all the ruin sin had wrought.

In conclusion Dr. Chapman, in eloquent terms, expatiated further upon the insufficiency of inexorable law to save, and of the power of the religion of the cross to sustain and transform the soul when nature was dissolving and the never-ending scenes of eternity approaching.

METHODIST CHURCH DEDICATION IN NEWARK.

Yesterday was a great one among the German Methodists of Newark, N. J., in consequence of the formal completion and dedication of their new and handsome brick edifice, on the corner of Walnut and Mulberry streets, which had been in course of construction for the last six months. It is known as the Emmanuel church, and was organized some twenty-two years ago. The cost of the ground and edifice is about $37,000. There were three services yesterday—in the morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning service, which was conducted in German, Rev. Dr. Liebhard, of Cincinnati, preached, and the handsome collection of $4,200 was taken up. In the afternoon Rev. O'H. Tiffany preached in English and $800 was collected. Rev. Mr. Yost preached in German in the evening. The total collections will nearly place the society entirely out of debt. There was only $7,000 standing before the plates were sent round yesterday. The congregation is not a large one, but is of the highest respectability. Their former place of worship is on Market street. It passed to their hands from Grace Episcopal church. Since their vacation it has done duty as a stable and coachhouse for a livery man, and is now being reconstructed into a large lager beer saloon. "To what base uses," &c.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Discourse by the Rev. Oscar Hugo—"The Opponents of the Bible"—The Bible Connected with the Beginning of the Country, and to be Connected with It to the End—The Bible an Institution of the Republic.

The Rev. Oscar Hugo delivered a discourse on "The Bible in the Public Schools," at the Manhattan Reformed church, corner Fifth street and Avenue B, yesterday afternoon. The reverend gentleman was full of his subject, and, although a Hungarian, he preached with astonishing fluency for a foreigner. "Go thou and preach the Word" was the text upon which he founded his discourse. In the early part of his sermon he spoke with great coolness and deliberation. He made no accusations against the "opponents of the Bible," as he called them, but his paralelpsis were more telling than open denunciation could have been. His paragrams were numerous, but "thin." He spoke of Rome as

THE "INFERNAL CITY,"

after which he invariably begged to be excused, declaring he meant to say "Eternal City."

As he progressed in his discourse he digressed in dignity, and, in fact, seemed to have lost his cool self in the flow of his own eloquence. He slashed around indiscriminately, and never spoke of the Pope or the priests as individuals or as a class, but always connected them in this fashion—"The Pope, the priests, the grog shop keepers, the devil, or any other man." In this amalgamation he took particular delight, and slapped it in whenever he thought proper. However, he made a clear case against the "opponents of the Bible," and showed that there was no sufficient reason why the Bible should not be read in the public schools. If he had devoted more of his attention to the subject at issue, instead of denouncing the "Papal Power" and stigmatizing the Catholic clergy at large, he would have greatly strengthened his arguments. The gist of the discourse will be found below. "Go, thou, and preach the Word" are the words spoken by the imprisoned evangelist to his brother Timothy. Next to the crucifixion I think this the sublimest picture in the Scriptures. The aged evangelist within the damp prison writing to his brother admonishing him to "preach the Word," nor fear the lot which he himself now awaited. In reading this passage of the Holy Scripture a question arises in my mind. Was Timothy restricted to "preach the Word" in any particular country or to any special people? My answer to this is an emphatic "no!" He was sent to preach to the world at large. He was not sent to any nation, but to God's people, who are the people of all nations and countries, and yet the

PAPISTS OF THIS DEMOCRACY

tell us that it were not to be read to them and that they will not have their children hear it. Are we to succumb to their demands, damn ourselves, and forego the purpose of our being? Shall we, 27,000,000 of Protestants, submit to the whims of 6,000,000 of Papists? Let me ask, before proceeding further, is there a nation of Europe within whose bounds these priests and grogshop keepers would dare to dictate such arbitrary decrees? Yet these minions of one of the most despotic crowned heads of Europe, whose hands are steeped in blood and who is known as "Pope," come here and dictate to us, and if we ask them how they dare, they tell us sneeringly that

THIS IS A "FREE COUNTRY."

Free indeed! Was freedom ordained for such base uses? Let me ask if we went to Rome when the Pope swayed the sceptre—how happy I am to say when—and told him we did not like the way he governed his people, and that it did not agree with our spread eagle ideas, what would he say? "If you don't like it pack your trunks and leave." Now I say to the priests and the grog shop keepers, "If you don't like to have the Bible in the public schools pack your trunks (if you have any) and leave." * * * They object to the Bible without knowing why; narrow-minded and deaf to reason they imagine that "the Bible in the public schools" is a Protestant institution; but it is not. It is an institution of this grand democracy. The Bible was read in the first Congress of the United Colonies, held at Philadelphia; and, as it was connected with the country's beginning, let us hope it will be connected with its end. Rather than let the opponents of the Bible destroy this exponent of our freedom let us, 27,000,000 in all, rally under the standard of Christ and defy

THE POPE, THE PRIESTS, THE GROGSHOP KEEPERS, THE DEVIL OR ANY OTHER MAN

to lay unholy hands upon the inspired word of God. But this is not all; they want to desecrate the Sabbath and keep their gin mills and lager beer saloons open on Sunday, and some of them keep their gambling hells open continually, [illegible] every [illegible] day. A short time ago there was a meeting held in a certain hall in this city by a party of Germans. [illegible] didn't say to what denomination they belonged. Out of necessity I attended it. There were some among the 500 who had not yet shaken the dust of Europe from their shoes, and who still smelled of tyranny and despotism. There object was—you will hardly believe it—to form an atheistical society for the purpose of printing and circulating their pantheistic doctrines over the length and breadth of the land.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Condition of Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Work in Progress—Vessels Fitting Out and Those on the Stocks—What are Serviceable and What are Worthless—The Iron-clads of the Navy.

There is but little that is new to be told the HERALD readers regarding the condition of affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The construction department have recently added a few artisans to the number of a month since, but the increase is so unimportant that it is hardly worth referring to. The usual quietude long observed in every portion of these government quarters will continue for some time to come, no doubt, although many newspapers and scores of individuals who should know better have of late prated about the possibility of this country having a war with Great Britain or Spain. Some have gone so far as to maintain that vessels were being rapidly fitted out for such a contingency, and the government intended aggressive action with at least one nation. This is just the reverse of the truth so far as the matter of preparation at this naval station is concerned. There is not the slightest vibration in the atmosphere leading to any other conclusion; yet it may not be inappropriate at this time, when the public mind is more than usually exercised in regard to the condition of the country's fleet and its ability to cope with a dangerous enemy, to look facts in the face and state them. As for the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, there are some serviceable enough for ordinary work and cruising, but the number that could go into battle and not be sunk at the inception of the contest is very few. There are more rotten and worthless vessels on hand than sound ones, and consequently the unavailable property of this kind exceeds greatly the available. It is a disagreeable thing to say that much of the sublime talk heard in some official circles about the fine trim of "our navy" is all bosh, and they who use this style of language do it with a hidden meaning. Such is the case, however, and more know it than those who sit in Washington and compile from year to year the interesting "Navy Register." If the majority of the war vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were required by the department in an emergency it would be found that many would take weeks to properly fit them for sea, and some could not be put in condition for active service at all.

The Iroquois, that has been laid up for weeks to repair boilers and overhaul machinery, is in a fair way of soon being completed, and will, probably, be ready to leave for her station in the East Indies by the last of the month. Several of the Iroquois' officers have reported, and her crew is in readiness to be transferred from the Vermont. This ship, it will be remembered, was regularly fitted out in Philadelphia, and went into commission there last autumn for service, as stated. It was the intention to despatch her at once, but for want of another craft she was put into Vice Admiral Rowan's reception fleet, and, while cruising about Sandy Hook, awaiting the opportunity to do honor to Duke Alexis, broke down, her boilers being utterly worthless until patched. Then she was put out of commission—officers, crew, stores and equipments, all laid up—and they went to work at her; and now the vessel is ready to leave for China, Corea and the Far East, to protect American interests. First class protection!

The Madawaska, formerly the Wampanoag, the vessel that conveyed the Commissioners to St. Domingo, is being prepared to receive new engines of the compound principle. Those first put in her were designed by Mr. Ericsson, and proved ponderous failures. Chief Engineer Shock, acting head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering during the absence of Chief James W. King, who was in Europe obtaining elaborate statistics from the English and French services for the benefit of the American, ordered those being made, and much is expected from them. It is to be hoped disappointment will not follow. When the Madawaska will be ready for active service it isn't in the bounds of possibility to even guess.

The Hartford, reconstructed and changed to a double-deck ship, is being slowly fitted out for service in the East Indies. Her engines and boilers have been overhauled, and, without doubt, will be serviceable. With the present force now at work she will not be in readiness to go into commission until next August. Her armament will consist of nine eleven-inch guns.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth, fitting out to take a relief crew, officers and men, as well as stores and equipments, to the United States ship Lancaster, stationed at Rio Janeiro, and return with the old crew, will be ready about the last of March. The Portsmouth will carry but one or two guns, and not sixteen or seventeen as formerly. Her repairs for this duty are of a temporary nature only.

The steam frigate Minnesota, being rebuilt, is in a well advanced state. After leaving the hands of the constructor she could be made ready with a large force in forty days. Her engines have been overhauled and new boilers built. This portion of the work could be completed if required in thirty days.

The monitor Roanoke, a wooden ship cut down and plated with three and a half inch iron, is at the yard, rotting and rusting. This worthless craft they say in Washington is "at all times ready for service," being designated for harbor and coast defence. The truth about her is that, like all wooden vessels, she is going to decay, and is so slow that in an emergent case she could not get out of her own way. For any service her machinery and turrets would require considerable work, and her bottom cleaned.

As with the Roanoke so with all, or nearly all, the monitors in the navy. It sounds large to say the United States has fifty-one iron-clads. It is a formidable list, and all Brother Jonathan's foes should tremble at the mere mention of it. What these iron-clads amount to is just nothing. One or two have been fitted up of late for service in Cuban waters; but recent trials have proved their inefficiency. The Mahopac's decks have settled so much it is doubtful whether her turrets can be worked, and it is rumored the Canonicus is in the same miserable plight. Pretty show, indeed, to defend our large cities by these floating coffins! Four of these iron-clads are on the stocks, unfinished and rotting and rusting. Forty-two are laid up "in ordinary"—and that means neglect and ruin at last. Twelve of the forty-two, costing about twelve million dollars, never floated after launching on account of defective construction and model. Isn't it rather humiliating to think of this? Not one of the fifty-one iron-clads can go to sea and become a cruiser, although some of them have been "dry-nursed" through experimental summer trips.

The monitor Colossus, on the stocks at the yards, is not hopelessly rotten, as has been recently stated. Her condition is fair, and she may be saved if taken in time. It would require six months, with a very large force, to finish her, if the work of her completion should at once begin.

The steam sloop Java, now on the stocks, is rotting fast. She could not be launched, nor would she stand caulking. Her appearance is rather formidable, but, like many scarecrows, will ever remain harmless.

The old torpedo boat lying in the yard will be turned into a coal barge—that is, if her hull is found to be sound enough. Her plates were being taken off yesterday, and within a day or two her machinery will be removed.

The side-wheel war vessel Susquehanna, it is rumored, will soon go in dock and be altered to a propeller.

The Guerrière will be sent from Norfolk to the Brooklyn yard to be put out of commission.

The Swatara will be sent from the same place to be repaired and refitted here.

The officers on this station earnestly trust that Congress will pass the bill authorizing the construction of the proposed new frigates. They do so, as the navy of the United States require the vessels. A few more years' inattention by the authorities, and this boasted country of ours will have neither ships-of-war nor officers and seamen.

A FORMIDABLE ENGINE OF WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the issue of the HERALD of the 16th instant your Washington correspondent furnishes an interesting résumé on national fortifications, and attention is called to the weakness of our sea-coast and harbor defences. Our ships of war and iron-clad fleet, it is also claimed by many other papers, are totally unsuited for the service required of them in the event of war with a first class foreign naval Power. It is repeatedly urged, moreover, that, as a great nation, we are utterly unprepared, should a sudden emergency arise, to protect our own sea coast from the assaults of a hostile fleet of heavy sea-going iron-clads. And attention is also called to the fact that our stone fortifications and enormous fifteen and twenty-inch smooth bore guns and twelve-inch rifled ordnance could not repel an enemy attacking from the seaward or prevent his fleet from running their fire.

In view of the foregoing I should state that but very little is known among the general public concerning our torpedo system of defence, which, undoubtedly, is the best in the world, the operations of which have been kept purposely a secret. Our submarine torpedo boats, which can move upon an enemy's fleet silently and quietly under water at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, are without a parallel as an engine of destruction known to the science of naval warfare. The writer has been eight hours under water in the present one now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and after witnessing its internal workings and machinery can bear testimony to its terrible effectiveness. The Navy Department has the full control of the secret. Its safety, either on the surface of the water or when submerged, is perfectly assured. They can be built of any size required and handled as skilfully as an ordinary pleasure yacht. Two of such submarine vessels of war as we speak of could destroy in a very few minutes any hostile iron-clad fleet that attempted to enter the harbor of New York or dared to approach the coast. Furthermore, these submarine torpedo vessels, it has been satisfactorily determined, can be constructed of such dimensions as will enable them to cross the ocean in any kind of weather, either under or above the water, and enter and destroy the shipping of any harbor in Europe. One of their torpedoes, fired under the scarp wall of a stone fortification, when it can be reached from the water front, would send its mass of masonry and heavy guns toppling to the bottom.

It is an American invention, known only to the inventors, naval and military engineers and the government. With a few such formidable engines of naval warfare moving in and out of our harbors it would be the veriest child's play to destroy any iron clad fleet in existence constructed upon their present principles. Our own people, therefore, need not be quite so despondent as to the efficiency of our means of attack and defence, for we are not wholly unprepared for any of the contingencies of war that may arise. J. P. C.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your article of February 16, devoted to the subject of coast defences, no mention is made of Brunswick harbor, on the coast of Georgia, which is considered one of the finest upon the Southern coast. It is thus referred to in the report of the British Consul on the commerce of Georgia:—

The coast off Brunswick harbor is peculiarly free from banks and shoals, and as the water gradually deepens from the exterior islands, in the proportion of a fathom a mile, a vessel knowing this can beat on and off in safety. Passing the islands and entering St. Simon's Sound, a large fleet may float in safety. Brunswick harbor being an arm of the sea, running up only eighteen miles and consequently up to this time having no connection with the interior, there has been little commerce from it, coastwise or foreign; but now that the Macon and Brunswick Railroad has been completed, connecting its waters with the interior of Georgia and Savannah, and the Brunswick and Albany Railroad is in process of construction, this harbor must become in a few years one of the most important in the Southern country. It is the best and most commodious harbor south of the Chesapeake.

It would certainly seem that such a harbor might be made useful in the system of coast defences; for, as is seen by the paper above referred to, it was considered worthy of notice in that report to the Foreign Office at London. F. A. B.

THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION.

Election of Officers for the Present Year—Reports of Committees.

The delegates from the various temperance societies that have signified their willingness to amalgamate with the Catholic Temperance Union, met at Transfiguration Hall, Mott street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year. Father McGean, the pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, opened the proceedings with a beautiful prayer, after which the Secretary *pro tem.* called over the roll of delegates in attendance. The following temperance societies were represented:—New York county—Transfiguration, St. Columba's, St. Joseph's, Young Men's, St. James', St. Anthony's, St. Alphonsus', St. Machael's, Holy Innocents, St. Bridget's and St. Vincent Ferrer's. Kings county—St. Paul's, Assumption, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's of the Visitation, of Brooklyn, and St. Michael's, of East New York. Westchester county—Immaculate Conception, of Yonkers; St. Augustine, Sing Sing; St. Joseph's, Yonkers; St. Teresa's and St. Jerome's, Tarrytown. Richmond county, S. I.—St. Mary's, Clifton.

By direction of Mr. Cronin, the temporary President of the Union, the Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which the initiation fees of all societies that had sent delegates were called in. Communications expressive of

SYMPATHY WITH THE UNDERTAKING

of forming a grand union of all the temperance societies throughout the United States from the following leagues were then read:—St. Patrick's, of Newburg; St. Teresa's, of Tarrytown; St. Anthony's, of New York; St. Joseph's, of Yonkers, and also one from the President of the Connecticut State Union, at New Haven. The committees were then called upon to report. Mr. Patten, of the Transfiguration, stated that he had visited the residence of Archbishop McCloskey, in order to ascertain at what time he would find it convenient for a delegation from the Union to wait upon him. He was unable to see His Grace, however, as the venerable prelate was much fatigued by his late journey to the funeral of Archbishop Spalding, at Baltimore. Nevertheless, through his secretary, Father McNierny, he expressed his heartfelt sympathy with the movement and gave it his

HIGHEST APPROVAL AND SANCTION.

[Subsequently Mr. Patten received a letter from His Grace, stating that he would receive the delegation at eight o'clock P. M. to-day.] Mr. O'Mallon, one of the committee deputed to wait upon Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, stated that their action in the matter had been deferred until the Archbishop's approval had been received, as they felt that Bishop Loughlin would be influenced by the decision of his superior. The roll of delegates was then called and one from each society reported the action taken by the association to which he belonged with reference to the union. These reports were universally satisfactory and showed how thoroughly anxious suburban societies are to

CO-OPERATE

with the union. The election by ballot of union officers for the present year was then proceeded with. Mr. Keyes, of St. Anthony's, and Mr. Fallon, of St. Bridget's, were appointed tellers. Forty votes were polled for the presidency, the largest number of which were in favor of Dr. Richmond and Mr. Alexander Patten; but as both these gentlemen declined to act, Mr. Lawrence G. Golding, of St. James', New York, was unanimously elected by a *viva voce* vote. The following officers were also elected by general acclamation:—Recording Secretary, Mr. Thomas F. Grady, of St. James', New York (re-elected); Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Edward Corrigan, of St. Michael's, New York; Financial Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Fitzsimmons, ex-President of St. Bridget's, New York; Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Patten, of Transfiguration; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. John Fleming, of St. Michael's, New York. The county Vice Presidents elected were:—New York county, Mr. William Fagin, of St. Bridget's; Kings county, Mr. E. O'Mallon; Westchester, Mr. McGuire, of Sing Sing; Richmond county, Mr. John B. Richmond, of Clifton; Orange county, Mr. Riley, Newburg. Directors—John Durkin, John Lacy, Patrick McCabe, John Crowley, John McLoughlin, George Colgan, John Keany, L. Croak, James Keyes, William Cody, William Sherlock, John Hassett, Thomas Sisk, Jr., James Dwyer, A. Hagan and P. O'Connor. Amended committee to wait on the Archbishop:—Alexander Patten, William Fagan, Dr. Richmond, N. Fitzsimmons, Edward Corrigan and John Fleming. Mr. Cronin made a speech on vacating the presidential chair, in which he stated that the affairs of the union were in a very flourishing condition, and after a short prayer by Father McGean the meeting dissolved.

A NEWARK HORROR.

Frightful Infanticide in a Hotel—An Unmarried Mother Cuts the Throat of Her New-Born Babe.

An appalling child murder was perpetrated early yesterday morning in a longshoremen's boarding house in Newark, known as the Passaic Hotel, located near the canal and Railroad avenue, in the Fifth ward, and kept by a man named Staats. It appears that about eleven o'clock the preceding night Dr. Osborne was called in to attend a girl named Julia Murray, who was then on the verge of maternity. He remained with her till nearly three o'clock, but supposing that his services would not really be required for a considerable time to come, he left. In the morning, about half-past eight o'clock, he returned and was amazed to find that Julia had been delivered of an infant. This, however, Julia denied. The child was nowhere to be found. A search was instituted for it, but without success. The doctor was willing to stake his professional reputation that Julia had become a mother, but

WHERE WAS THE CHILD?

He was greatly puzzled. Mrs. Staats told him that Julia arose about five o'clock and repaired to the kitchen to commence work, but soon after returned to her chamber. The doctor suspected that the innocent had been slaughtered and secreted, and so he placed the matter before the county physician. Another search was made, and resulted in finding

THE MURDERED CHILD

secreted in an unused room, with its throat cut for about two inches. Marks of violence were also visible on the head and back. Julia admitted being alone when it was born, but denied having murdered it. A razor with blood on it was found in her trunk. After a great deal of persuasion Julia revealed the name of the father, one Charles Dudgeon, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Staats speaks in high terms of the girl, she has been a model of servants during the time she has been at his place. She is about twenty-two years of age, and came from Hampton Junction, Warren county, N. J., six months ago. Her parents reside there. An inquest will be held to-day.

MURDERING A MISTRESS.

PARIS, Ky., Feb. 17, 1872.

Fred Macgowan (colored) was arrested here this morning, charged with murdering Jane Hensley, a woman of bad character, at Mount Sterling. She has been missing since Christmas, and her body was found yesterday afternoon in a well with her skull fractured and other marks of violence on her person. Macgowan was taken to Mount Sterling [illegible].

Three other negroes [illegible] as accomplices. Considerable excitement [illegible] raised at Mount Sterling, and threats of lynching were freely expressed.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER'S DEFENCE

Special Report to the Legislature.

His Answer to the Charges Made Against the Insurance Department.

The Companies Examined by Him and the Fees Collected.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 18th ult. calling upon Superintendent Miller to report upon certain charges made against the management of the Insurance Department that gentleman has filed his report. The most salient points in the report, which is very voluminous, will be found below. After reviewing the laws as they existed when he took office in 1870, Mr. Miller says he called the attention of the Legislature to the subject of the laws in his first annual report, in the following language:—

The general insurance laws have been so frequently amended and are still so imperfect that it is hoped a thorough revision of them will soon be effected. Over-legislation upon insurance, as upon all subjects, is to be deprecated, but the general laws should be perfected and special legislation discouraged.

No action was taken, however, by the Legislature in reference to this special matter, and consequently the Superintendent undertook to revise or codify and bring into a single act all the laws relating to life insurance, embodying a very few amendments which appeared to him necessary and proper. This bill was submitted to the Legislature, but failed to become a law. The Superintendent is not aware that any previous attempt had been, or any further attempt has been, made towards a revision of the insurance laws of this State, and they are still the same confused mass of conflicting, indefinite, incomplete and imperfect enactments which they were two years ago.

After carefully examining the laws and duly considering the policy of the organization of the Insurance Department, and its proper objects and functions, and after also having carefully looked into the history and results of its management for ten years by a single person as its head, the Superintendent became fully satisfied that generally, but especially in reference to the life branch of the business, the greatest of all the true objects and functions of the department had received the smallest share of official attention. Most extensive if not vexatiously detailed statements had been persistently required of companies, but the practical work of testing their accuracy and correctness by thorough personal examination had been neglected to such an extent that even as far back as 1856 the life companies presented a memorial to the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, then Governor of the State, which the Superintendent embodies in his report.

Impressed with the views in this memorial expressed, the Superintendent determined to inaugurate what he believed to be a much needed reform in the policy of the Insurance Department. This determination was announced in his first annual report, in the following language:—

"To afford the fullest protection possible to the great insuring public will be the first object of the supervision exercised; this will be done with a kindly and fostering regard for the welfare of all honorably conducted companies. Well satisfied that the gentlemen charged with the important duty of conducting the affairs of the numerous companies reporting to this department are, as a class, intelligent and honorable, the Superintendent will confidently look for their hearty co-operation in his efforts by practical personal examinations and comparisons of the facts with the figures, to test the correctness and value of the formal statements annually made."

Inasmuch as newspaper attacks are made the basis of the resolutions above set forth, it is perhaps not improper to say that the policy indicated and the action which followed it received the hearty and almost unanimous approval of the general as well as the insurance press of the whole country.

The report then copies newspaper charges, principally made in the New York *Times*.

To charge number one—corrupt legislation and the foreign companies—he says:—

The facts in relation to this are these:—The subject of a law which should place foreign companies on a footing of equality with the companies of our own State had been before the Legislature for many years, it being claimed that the foreign companies enjoyed privileges and advantages over companies of this country under the laws of New York. In 1870, after the present Superintendent came into office, a law passed both the Senate and Assembly, by a large majority, upon this subject, which, owing to some technical verbal inaccuracies, which the foreign companies claimed would render the act liable to a construction prejudicial to their interests, it failed to receive the signature of the Governor. That bill, however, was most strongly supported by the "able and honest" ex-Superintendent in person and by an elaborately prepared brief as counsel. Seeing the evident necessity of a proper law upon the subject, His Excellency Governor Hoffman suggested to the representatives of foreign and home companies the propriety of conferring together, and, if possible, agreeing upon a measure which should be appropriate and satisfactory to all interested. This was done, and the bill which passed at the following session in 1871 was the one agreed upon by the American managers of each and every foreign company doing business in this State and a committee of the New York Board of Underwriters.

The proofs of the correctness of the above statement are found in the following letters:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1871.

Hon. G. W. MILLER, Albany, N. Y.:—

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the New York Board of Underwriters and the representatives of the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the city of New York, after an interchange of views on the subject of a bill to place the foreign and American companies upon the same footing, are happy to state that we have agreed upon the form of a bill, a copy of which we enclose herewith. We submit the proposed bill to you and hope it will receive your favorable consideration and approval. If it does we beg leave to request that you will have it presented to the Legislature and give it your influence and support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ALFRED PELL, for Liv. and Lon. and Globe Ins. Co.
A. B. McDONALD, for Royal Ins. Co.
W. H. ROSS, for the Queen.
SAMUEL P. BLACK, for the North British.
E. W. CROWELL, for the Imperial.
ALLIGER BROS., General Agents for the Commercial Assurance Company, of London.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
RICHARD A. READING,
GEORGE T. HOPE,
Committee of the New York Board of Underwriters.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1871.

My Dear Governor HOFFMAN:—

The officers of the foreign insurance committee have examined the bill now before you on the subject of such companies, and find that it is substantially such as was agreed upon among them and the local companies, with the approval of Mr. Miller.

They will therefore be gratified if it meets with your approval. It is the result of your suggestion of last year, as you may remember, and is in all respects, I think, a wise act.
Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL E. LYON.
To his Excellency JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

In reference to the charge that the Superintendent had gone to Europe with his family "upon the strength of this law," to investigate companies, and that the foreign companies or the State would have to pay the expenses, it is sufficient to say that it was and is simply false. The Superintendent publicly announced to a meeting of the representatives of the foreign and home companies just prior to leaving that he was going for rest, and privately, and not at all in an official capacity. Although strongly urged by several companies to make examinations none were made, and not $1 was asked for or received from any company whatever, nor has the State had to pay the expenses. The paper making these charges has since boldly said that it would furnish proof of all it said. That proof has not been yet produced before the investigating committee, and the Superintendent invites that committee to call every manager of a foreign company in this State to testify upon this subject and all others.

To charge No. 2, in relation to the expenses of the National Insurance Convention, he says:—The warning to the various superintendents to imitate the example of the Massachusetts Superintendent and stay away was, however, of no avail, as in October, notwithstanding the wonderful exposure in the New York *Times* of the 14th of October, of the so-called 'blackmailing' of the companies in May, instead of eighteen, there were twenty-nine States represented, and the honorable Superintendent from Massachusetts was one of the number. This same paper, during the sessions of the Convention in May, spoke in terms of the highest commendation of its having been called, and of its importance and probable useful results. This report, however, will not be extended by making quotations."

These he embodies in the testimonial made to him by 171 officers of insurance companies, endorsing his action in calling the Convention. He then responds to charge 3 (illegal retention of fees):—

It has been charged that the Superintendent has collected and retained for his own use fees which should by law have been paid into the State Treasury, particularly the one-fifth of one per cent on the transfer of securities collected under chapter 492 of the Laws of 1870. The committee of the Assembly has duly examined this subject. The testimony of George B. Church, Deputy Superintendent, and of M. H. Robertson, bookkeeper of the department, shows that all fees of the department are received by them and duly entered in the books of the department, and that the fee of one-fifth of one per cent has been paid over to the Superintendent upon the publicly understood construction of the law that such fee was his, and that all other fees of every description had been fully and duly paid over to the State Treasury. The Superintendent well knew that such was the intention of the law, and its terms being entirely clear that its terms admitted of no other construction, he soon after its passage took the advice of the Attorney General and his deputy, who concurred in the construction given by the Superintendent. The account of the fees thus received was shown to have been regularly kept under the instructions of the Superintendent, so that if any other construction of this law can be judicially established the amount received will readily be paid over. Until that time, however, upon his own convictions that he is right, and under advice of counsel learned in the law, the Superintendent proposes to retain the amount so received. It is, perhaps, proper to state, for the information of the Legislature, however, that deposits are not made by fire insurance companies of this or other States in this department. The deposits are made exclusively by life companies and companies of foreign countries. A few life companies make nearly all the transfers, and it was deemed but just that this special and responsible work should be paid for by those companies for whose sole accommodation [illegible] in proportion to the amount of such service performed. It should also be distinctly borne in mind that the fee is charged for simply making a [illegible] withdrawal. It is only where one security [illegible] another [illegible]. The securities, books, and [illegible] the [illegible] fees of the department [illegible] have been very recently [illegible] [illegible] required by law.

[illegible] for these examinations have never been reported or required to be reported to the Superintendent, and he can only state that according to his best knowledge and information the sums paid have been very reasonable and satisfactory to the companies examined, and have varied from one to three hundred dollars, according to distance travelled, time employed and labor involved.

The report then minutely details the condition of the companies personally examined by Miller. The following are the fire companies so examined and the amount paid to Mr. Miller in two years:—

	Amount paid.
Hope Fire Insurance Company, examined June, 1870	$60
Home Fire Insurance Company, New Haven, examined June and September, 1870	250
Home Fire Insurance Company, New York, examined August, 1870, by request, to increase capital	250
Nassau Fire Insurance Company, New York, examined October, 1870, by request, to increase capital	50
Manufacturers and Builders' Fire Insurance Company, on organization, examined November, 1870, by request	100
Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November and December, 1871	250
International Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November, 1871	250
Howard Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November and December, 1871	250
Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined to reduce capital, December, 1871	150
Home Fire Insurance Company of New York and several other companies, by request, to repair or increase capital, &c., in November and December, 1871	Nothing
Ætna, Lorillard, Washington and Atlantic Fire Insurance Companies, on organization, by request, $100 each	400
Total amount received from Fire Insurance Companies	$2,010
Total amount received from life companies to cover personal expenses of Superintendent and compensation and expenses of counsel, accountants, clerks, actuary and all assistants during whole time as above stated in detail	6,340
Total	$8,350

One other allusion in the latter part of the resolution of the Senate of January 18 requires a short notice. It is that counsel for companies have paid sums to the Superintendent for examinations. It is sufficient to say that this intimation is entirely unfounded, and that what he has received he has received openly and directly, with no intention or desire of, or object for, concealing.

Assuming that in the examinations made by commissioners an average of $200 has been paid by the companies—which is, undoubtedly, quite as large as the facts will warrant—this, together with the amount paid the Superintendent, makes a total sum paid for the seventy-nine examinations made during the two years, including the services of commissioners and others employed outside the department, and the personal expenses of the Superintendent and those of the clerks in the department employed in the several examinations, amount to $20,350, or less than the salary of a single officer of many of the best companies in a single year.

The Superintendent answers, "Who are the complainants?" thus:—

WHO ARE THE COMPLAINANTS?

The question now naturally recurs, who are they who complain of any improper action by the Superintendent? Where has the extortion been practised? Which of the many charges made by the one newspaper have any foundation in truth? No officer of any company has been found to utter a complaint, although more than four weeks have been occupied in the investigation, and a large number of the officers of companies examined have been sworn. No policy-holder, except the ex Superintendent, now counsel of a life insurance company, of Missouri, has appeared to complain. He, together with a publisher of an insurance journal, who stands impeached by the testimony of the witnesses called by themselves, appear before the committee as the sole complainants, the solitary prosecutors; and the former states to the committee that he is the author of the resolution of the Assembly under which the investigation was instituted, and the latter has openly declared before the committee that he drafted the Senate resolution of January 18. But, be the complainants whomsoever or their motives whatsoever they may, the Superintendent challenges the fullest scrutiny into every act of his administration, confident that the more the truth is developed, the more clear it will become to all honest minds that he has sought earnestly, and to some purpose, to elevate the standard of security afforded by insurance, to eradicate so far as possible growing evils, and generally to promote the public good. This he has done, too, with a due regard for the best interests of all honorably conducted companies.

In closing the report the Superintendent says:—

Before closing this report the Superintendent begs most respectfully to suggest to the honorable the Legislature of the State of New York that, in his opinion, the laws relating to the subject of examinations, as well as many others in connection with insurance, are most sadly incomplete, defective and unsatisfactory. Laws so loosely framed, whether by accident or design, are most obnoxious and liable to abuse, and the Superintendent most sincerely renews the desire and recommendation made in his first annual report that the Legislature will take measures to secure an intelligent, thorough and efficient revision of the insurance laws. He would particularly in this connection suggest that the law in relation to examinations should be so amended that the amount paid to any person or persons therefor should be approved and certified by the Superintendent, and paid by the company, through the Department, into the State Treasury, and paid out on the warrant of the Comptroller the same as the ordinary expenses of the department.

Conscious of having earnestly endeavored to do his whole duty to the public, and of having done no wrong to any company or person, the Superintendent respectfully abides the results of his efforts and the judgment of his countrymen.

Appended to the report is the following report of companies examined during Mr. Miller's term of office:—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES EXAMINED DURING INCUMBENCY OF PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT.

Name of Company.	*Date of Examination.*	*Reason for Examination.*
New York State.		
Adriatic	Oct. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Ætna	Dec. 1871	On organization.
Atlantic	Dec. 1871	On organization.
Brewers and Maltsters	Sep. 1871	On organization.
Commerce Fire	Dec. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Corn Exchange	Dec. 1871	By request, to reduce capital.
Continental	Nov. 1871	By request, to increase capital.
Commonwealth	Mar. 1871	Unsoundness, and wound up.
Excelsior	Nov. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Exchange	July 1870	Deemed expedient.
Firemen's Fund	July 1870	Deemed expedient.
Germania	Oct. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Hanover	Nov. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Holland Purchase	Dec. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Hoffman	July 1870	Deemed expedient.
Hope	June 1870	Deemed expedient.
Home	Nov. 1871	By request, and to repair capital.
Howard	Nov. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
International	Nov. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
La Fayette	July 1870	Impairment of capital.
Lorillard	Dec. 1871	On organization.
Metropolitan	Dec. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Mercantile Marine	May 1871	Deemed expedient.
Mercantile Fire	Nov. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Nassau	Oct. 1870	By request, to increase capital.
New Amsterdam	Nov. 1871	Heavy losses by Chicago fire.
Niagara	Oct. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Republic	Oct. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Resolute	Nov. 1871	By request, on account of Chicago losses.
Schenectady	Nov. 1870	Impairment of capital; since wound up.
Western	Nov. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Westchester	May 1871	By request.
Washington	Dec. 1871	On organization.
Other States.		
American, Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 1870	By request, for admission.
American, Jersey City, N. J.	Sep. 1871	By request, for admission.
Alps, Erie, Pa.	June 1871	By request, for admission.
Andes, Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 1871	Impairment of capital by Chicago fire.
Amazon, Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 1871	On admission.
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.	Oct. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Cleveland, Cleveland, O.	Oct. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Citizens, Newark, N. J.	Dec. 1871	On admission.
First National, Worcester, Mass.	Sep. 1870	Deemed expedient.
German, Erie, Pa.	Dec. 1871	On admission.
Home, Columbus, O.	Feb. 1871	On admission, by request.
Home, New Haven, Conn.	Sep. 1870	Impaired capital, since failed.
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Lawrence, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 1870	On admission, by request.
Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa.	Oct. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Lamar, Chicago, Ill.	Sep. 1870	On admission, by request.
Narragansett, Providence, R. I.	Sep. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Norwich, Norwich, Conn.	Sep. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Newport Fire and Marine, Newport, R. I.	Dec. 1871	On admission, by request.
Putnam, Hartford, Conn.	Sep. 1870	Impaired capital.
Republic, Chicago, Ill.	Sep. 1870	On admission, by request.
Reliance, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 1871	On admission, by request.
Roger Williams, Providence, R. I.	Sep. 1870	Deemed expedient.
Sun, Cleveland, O.	Sep. 1870	Deemed expedient.
State, Cleveland, O.	Sep. 1870	Impaired capital, since [illegible] out of State.
Triumph, Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 1871	On admission.
United States Fire and Marine, Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 1871	Impaired capital; failed.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES EXAMINED DURING INCUMBENCY OF PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT.

Name of Company.	*Date of Examination.*	*Reason for Examination.*
New York State.		
American [illegible]	Mar. 1871	Deemed expedient.
American Popular	May 1871	Deemed expedient.
Asbury	Mar. 1871	Deemed expedient and paid additional capital.
Farmers and Mechanics	Jan. 1871	Deemed expedient and wound up.
Great Western	Nov. 1870	Deemed expedient and wound up.
Hercules	Feb. 1871	Deemed expedient.
Hope	Mar. 1871	By request and additional capital.
Knickerbocker	[illegible]	Charges against company.
Mutual	[illegible]	Charges against company and by request.
Metropolitan	Apr. 1871	Charges against company and paid additional capital.
Manhattan	[illegible]	By request.
[illegible]	[illegible]	By request.
National	[illegible]	By request.
New [illegible]	[illegible] 1871	Deemed expedient.
Standard	[illegible] 1871	Deemed expedient and sold out.
[illegible]	Mar. 1871	Deemed expedient.
Other States.		
American [illegible], N. J.	Mar. 1871	Deemed expedient.
New Jersey Mutual, Newark, N. J.	Dec. 1870	By request.
Re[illegible]	[illegible] 1870	On admission.

FOUND IN A HALLWAY.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday Officer [illegible], of the Eighth Precinct, found an unknown woman about twenty years of age, five feet two and a half inches high, black hair and eyes, wearing a black alpaca dress and waterproof cloak, lying unconscious in the hallway of No. 72 Grand street. She was carried to the station house and attended by the police surgeon, who administered an emetic, thinking the woman had taken poison. She was then sent to Bellevue Hospital.

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PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVII.....No. 50

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—GERMAN OPERA—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—DARLING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—JACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CROSSING THE LINE—BUFFALO BILL.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—DIVORCE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 24d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—SOIRÉE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

PAVILION, No. 663 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 19, 1872.

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NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—The recent town elections in this State indicate but slight changes in the political complexion of the several county bodies since last year. Where the republicans ruled last year they continue to do so this year, and the same may be said with regard to the democrats.

CALL ON THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Louisville *Ledger*—straight-out democrat—makes a loud call upon the Democratic National Committee to show its hand. It says the Presidential campaign is already entered upon by the republicans, and as yet no movement whatever has been made by the democratic committee as to when and where the national convention is to be held or whether there is to be a national convention at all or not. The *Ledger* speaks for a very important class of Kentucky democrats. Will its call be responded to?

MEXICO—THE REVOLUTION AND LERDO DE TEJADA.—A report comes from Havana that the passengers by the last steamer from Mexico say that in the event of the downfall of Juarez Lerdo de Tejada would become President of Mexico. The opinion was expressed, however, that the government would be able to defeat the revolutionists. Those who speak in this way get their impressions from the city of Mexico. Our information from all parts of the disorganized republic shows the prospect for the government to be anything but flattering. Lerdo is an able man, and probably the ablest man in Mexico, and he might take the place of Juarez should Juarez be deposed or resign; but no Mexican can give permanent peace to the country. Our strong, liberal and progressive republic only can end the troubles in Mexico and make it prosperous. We advise Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to such a solution of the difficulties in his country by treating with the United States for annexation. The way to end revolutions in Mexico is for Juarez and Lerdo to unite in a movement of this sort.

The Presidential Contest—General Grant, the Opposition Elements and the Approaching Outside Party Conventions.

From day to day, as we approach the active field work of the Presidential campaign, the shaping of the political elements of the country, administration and opposition, still more sharply than on the day preceding, foreshadows the renomination and the re-election of General Grant. Since the time of Monroe we have had no candidate for a second Presidential term whose prospects at this early stage of the canvass have been better than the prospects of General Grant for a triumphant endorsement by the people. In 1868, beyond his great achievements as a soldier in the cause of the Union, the country knew nothing of this quiet, modest, unpretending man. In grateful recognition of his incalculable services as a soldier he was advanced by the people to the head of the government. Now, in the work of retrenchment and reform, and of reconstruction in the cause of equal rights, harmony and peace, at home and abroad, he has given us the proofs of a practical statesmanship which has won for him and his administration the general approval and confidence of the country. To look at him and to talk with him ninety-nine men perhaps out of a hundred would suppose him to be possessed of none of the gifts of the first class soldier or statesman; and yet his achievements in the field and in the cabinet for practical work stamp him as one of the most remarkably gifted men of the age. Best of all, he has established a character for good, hard common sense, honesty of purpose and devotion to the public interests which cannot be shaken with the great body of the people.

Whence, then, this extraordinary hue and cry against the military despotism and manifold corruptions of General Grant's administration? Whence these remarkable disaffections of such men as the Sumners, the Fentons, the Greeleys, the Trumbulls, the Gratz Browns, and all these anti-Grant republicans? It is only the old story of over-ambitious politicians and disappointed office beggars seeking their small revenges. From Washington, who was the best abused man of his time, we have had the same croppings out, more or less, under every administration to this day. There was a formidable company of bolters from General Jackson during his first term, and such an array of opposition elements in the outset against his re-election—national republicans, anti-Masons and Southern nullifiers, Calhoun at the head of them—that they threatened the annihilation of "Old Hickory" and the democracy; but the result was the annihilation of these discordant and incongruous opposition forces, and a defeat to Calhoun from which he never recovered. From Jackson down to Lincoln we had no President equal to the difficulties to be overcome in order to command a re-election. Van Buren was cut out in a convention of his friends by the application of the two-thirds rule as an ultimatum from the Southern oligarchy, in consequence of his opposition to the scheme of a war with Mexico involved in the Southern scheme of the annexation of Texas. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan were mere temporary expedients and compromises among the party managers; and the great revolutionary storm which began to thicken and darken the sky over the amiable Polk burst with all its fury upon the head of poor old Buchanan, and tore to pieces and swept away the old democratic party.

The war of the rebellion and the necessities of the Union cause made the re-election of Lincoln a necessity to the republican party. And yet there was a powerful array of bolters against him as a candidate for another term; and particularly conspicuous among these men was Chief Justice Chase, as an active rival republican candidate. The anti-Lincoln republican movement, however, finally took the shape of an independent new party in a national convention at Cleveland, which nominated the independent Presidential ticket of General John C. Fremont and General John Cochrane. But with the renomination of Lincoln by the regular republican convention Fremont and Cochrane withdrew from the fight, Chase capitulated, Greeley fell into line, and worked a faithful omnibus horse to the end of the campaign, and the anti-Lincoln republican party mysteriously disappeared. Naturally enough, however, after his second election, Lincoln was as much annoyed by the demands and complaints and impracticable crotchets of Greeley as he had been before. At last, however, in being humored with the special diplomatic mission of peacemaker on the part of the United States, with George Sanders and others on the part of the so-called Confederate States, at Niagara Falls, Mr. Greeley was pacified, and became a great admirer of Lincoln, until it leaked out that this extraordinary diplomatic mission was only one of "Old Abe's" practical jokes.

So "here we are again, Mr. Merryman, and what horse will you ride now?" It is the same old circus, with its side shows, though the programme is changed. Mr. Sumner now takes the place which was occupied by Calhoun in 1832 against Jackson; Mr. Trumbull takes the place which was filled by Mr. Chase in 1864, and Mr. Greeley comes up, as usual, to head off the party favorite. He is the clown of the ring, as completely established and as great a favorite in his line as Dan Rice. Moreover, he is "our later Franklin;" but still he has his Custom House account to settle with Grant, Conkling and Murphy, and he has reduced it to the "one-term principle." And, Tom, Dick, Harry, and all the rest, this is all there is of this independent, liberal reform, anti-Grant republican coalition. From the management of Governor Gratz Brown, in a little Missouri gathering, these disappointed republicans, outside the kitchen, are to have a national convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of May, and the result will probably be another independent Fremont and Cochrane Presidential ticket. The idea at the bottom of the scheme is a coalition of the anti-Grant republicans with the democracy on a "liberal republican" candidate. We fear, however, that it will be found as useless to try to mix these incongruous elements as were the efforts to fuse the opposition factions of 1832 against Jackson.

Meantime, on the 21st instant we are to have a national convention of the labor reformers at Columbus, Ohio, in view of an independent Presidential ticket. And here it may be said of these labor reformers, that if they could command the solid co-operation of the Trade Unions of the country and the International, as a political organization, they might at least, in their first effort as a third party, prevent the election of a President by the electoral colleges. But we apprehend that these labor reformers, as politicians, are in the market, and that in the course of the coming campaign their leaders, here and there, will go off to the highest bidder, and the party will disappear as did the Know Nothing party, with the final selling out of the remains of the organization in New York to Tammany Hall. The other outside parties which are talking each of an independent Presidential ticket are the Women's Rights women, the temperance men and women, and the unreconstructed Southern fire-eaters of the exploded Confederacy school of Jeff Davis, Stephens, Toombs and Wade Hampton.

We must await, however, the regular republican convention at Philadelphia for the shaping of the Presidential contest. The Cincinnati concern, as an experimental side show, we suspect, will be a *fiasco*, and these labor reformers at Columbus will probably postpone their projected Presidential movement to a more convenient season. In any event, the Philadelphia convention, with the renomination of General Grant, will crystallize the opposition forces and the floating materials of the country into some definite shape. The bewildered and demoralized democracy, all adrift since the downfall of Tammany and the loss of New York in our last November election, will await the action of the Philadelphia convention. As soon as may be deemed most expedient after it the democrats will be called to take counsel together on the political situation. It is apparent, meantime, that their plan of operations will be the plan suggested by Gratz Brown, Schurz and General Blair—general amnesty, free trade, negro suffrage, a war upon General Grant on St. Domingo, the New York Custom House abuses, the appointment of his relatives to office, the corruption of the Southern carpet-baggers and against the military despotism and the one-man power generally, as imperilling our precious liberties, State rights and everything else worth having.

This plan of warfare, on a "liberal republican" candidate and platform, will bring together a powerful party; but, as on the side of the administration will be the "bloated bondholders," the integrity of the national debt, the national finances and the national currency, law and order in the South and the "American case" as it stands before the Geneva Conference, we think that the general public idea of this coming Presidential election will be made good in the triumphant popular endorsement of General Grant for another term.

International Copyright—Appleton and "Ginx's Baby."

The letter which we published on last Wednesday from Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," gave a pretty accurate insight into the views of foreign writers on the present state of our laws with regard to the rights of foreign authors. When men are smarting under a sense of wrong inflicted they are seldom dispassionate in the statement of their case, and Mr. Jenkins may have been somewhat too severe in comparing Mr. Appleton to the scoundrel in Gil Blas who extorted alms through the influence of his blunderbus. Yet if we examine the subject judicially, and take as our guide the commonly accepted principles of right, we shall be forced to confess that the irate Englishman has no little justification for the serious charge which he brings against the American publishers. We can pity the moral obliquity of the man who argues that authors have no right to the creations of their brains, unless, indeed, he be prepared to accept the logical sequence that the publishers have no right to the works they may print. In fact, unless we deny the right of property altogether, it is impossible and illogical to argue that authors ought not to enjoy what they create. While other toilers, the product of whose labor we are told is sacred, merely convert an already existing material into a new form, the author coins thoughts and fancies that without him would have no existence for the amusement or instruction of mankind. He creates absolutely, enriching the world with new ideas; and if any property has a claim to be considered sacred surely it is this. This view will scarcely be accepted by the publishers of Philadelphia, whose representative before the joint committee of Congress denounced the rights accorded even to our native authors. Mr. Hazard's morality has the rather questionable merit of consistency. Not content with the present privilege which the publishers enjoy of appropriating the property of foreign authors this honorable representative of publishing morality would like to be at liberty to prey upon American writers. That such a proposition should be seriously and unblushingly made, ought to be at once a warning and an incentive to us to put an end to a system which so blunts the moral perceptions as to render it possible that a presumptively respectable man should dare publicly to urge the plunder of one class of citizens for the benefit of another.

There seems much difficulty in agreeing upon such a bill as will satisfy all parties; but if the publishers of Philadelphia are serious in the propositions put forward in their name we see no reason why any effort should be made to satisfy them. The question at issue is one which affects the honor of the American people, and which admits of but one simple solution, so far as the rights of foreign authors are concerned. These ought to be guaranteed as fully as those of the American citizen in all cases where reciprocal protection can be secured. The other questions which are intimately connected with that of authors' rights belong rather to the industrial policy of the country than to the abstract principle for which we contend. A proposal which seems to meet all the requirements of the case has been submitted to the committee appointed by Congress to report on the best way to reconcile the different interests. It grants full rights to foreign authors on condition of having their works published and manufactured in this country. We look upon this as a reasonable and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It will protect the publishing industry of the country, and, what is of still more importance, will open a new field for the development of American mental activity; for when publishers can no longer use without payment the works of foreign authors they will be more ready to encourage native writers, who have hitherto been heavily weighted in the race with their European rivals. If there were no other inducements than this one it ought to be sufficient to decide us to put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of the international copyright question; but beyond there is the not less important one of the dignity and good name of the American people. And until some modification of our present laws has been adopted which shall place the foreign author on the same footing as our own writers the reputation of our people for honorable feeling and fair dealing must continue to be compromised.

The Ku Klux Investigation—Campaign Documents from the Congressional Committees.

A synopsis of the reports of the majority and minority of the Congressional Joint Committee appointed to investigate the alleged Ku Klux outrages in the Southern States is published in the HERALD to-day, and will be found interesting reading, no doubt, by the politicians. The reports are neither more nor less than campaign documents intended for use in the approaching Presidential contest—the one a republican Paixhan, and the other the Krupp gun of the democracy. In the former we are afforded glimpses of the highly dramatic pictures, occasionally seen in the trashy illustrated papers, of Mokanna-looking forms in black cloaks and hideous masks shooting down domesticated negro women and colored families numbering from ten to a dozen, and ranging in ages from a month to fourteen years, and are solemnly assured that the sketches are from life. In the other we are told that the Ku Klux is of a piece with the Black Douglas with whom the old Scottish nurses used to frighten their charges in bygone days, but that President Grant is the tyrant in disguise from whom all sorts of terrible deeds are to be feared. Both succeed in making out a fearful tale of suffering for the unfortunate South, the majority finding all the evils to spring from these mysterious midnight ghouls and from the cantankerous, revengeful spirit yet prevalent among the chivalry, while the minority discover the source of all the ills in the greedy carpet-bag adventurers and intriguing politicians who work upon the fears and prejudices of the black race in order to hold their votes for the republicans. The majority, through a sub-committee, set forth an array of figures to show that in the eleven States, in 1865, the total State debts and liabilities existing and prospective, with the Confederate debt and commercial debt and interest, amounted to two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six millions, or two hundred and eighteen millions more than the national debt at its maximum, and they enlarge upon the magnanimity of the general government in saving the bankrupt Confederates from utter ruin and starvation through the agency of the Freedman's Bureau. The minority, on the other hand, declare that the South would be prosperous enough if let alone by the politicians, and trace all its pecuniary embarrassments to the corruptions and rascality of the carpet-bag governments forced upon the States at the point of the bayonet. Both, of course, adduce evidence in support of the views they advance, but the minority insist that the majority "have come to their conclusions upon partial, imperfect and prejudiced statements furnished by witnesses examined at Washington, who were refuted and in many instances shown to be utterly unworthy of belief by the testimony of their neighbors, who subsequently testified before the sub-committees." The majority paint in vivid colors the midnight outrages of the Ku Klux conspirators, and declare that the poor, inoffensive, intelligent and well-meaning negroes are slaughtered by them, their wives and children outraged, their schoolhouses burned and their teachers banished to Liberia; while the minority are warmed into eloquent indignation because "the atrocious measures by which millions of white people have been put at the mercy of the semi-barbarous negroes of the South and the vilest of the white people, both from the North and the South, who have been constituted the leaders of this black horde, are now sought to be justified and defended by defaming the people upon whom this unspeakable outrage had been committed." It will thus be seen that there is a wide difference between these political doctors. The people of the United States, who will, no doubt, be liberally supplied with both documents under Congressional franks during the next six months, in deciding between the two statements may safely be left in the position of the patrons of the showman who "pays their money and takes their choice."

It is an unfortunate thing that a large and important section of the country should thus be harassed and torn by the intrigues and struggles of rival political parties. Between the old slaveholding democracy, with their hatred of negro freedom and political rights, on the one hand, and the cunning, avaricious carpet-bagger on the other hand, the fairest States of the Union are kept in discord, misery and want. The existence of the Ku Klux organization is no longer doubtful, and this lawless conspiracy, the conception, no doubt, of the rash and hot-headed youth of the South, is only one of the means by which the prejudice still nourished against the freedmen exhibits itself in some of the ex-rebel States. It is the duty of the United States government to protect the colored race in those rights guaranteed them by the constitution; and the war of the rebellion would still be unfinished if the constitutional results growing out of it could not or should not be enforced over every foot of territory in the Union. It is not less incumbent upon the general government to discourage and discountenance any unnecessary intermeddling in the political affairs of the States. Neither political party can hope to secure a permanent control of the colored vote of the South except by promoting education and the spread of intelligence among the freedmen. Enlightenment and the experience of a few years will teach these men the direction in which their real interests lie, and will point out to them the party from which they may expect the most solid advantages in the new career that has opened before them. The unnecessary exaggeration of the Ku Klux outrages on one side, and the stupid arraignment of President Grant for enforcing the laws in States whose local governments are paralyzed and helpless on the other side, are alike the paltry tricks of narrow-minded politicians. The people will receive them for what they are worth, and meanwhile they will rely upon time and an earnest, faithful President, to remove those "twin relics" of the war, Ku Klux and carpet-baggers.

Hydrographic Researches and the Revival of American Commerce.

The great problem of the revival of American commerce and shipbuilding is now deeply exercising Congress and the public mind. For several years this subject has been spasmodically discussed and rediscussed, and yet nothing has been done. Like the Sybilline books in which the fate of Rome was sealed up, each time the question comes back upon us it makes larger and heavier demands upon the wisdom and ability of the statesman. It will be a lasting misfortune, if not shame, if some measure is not now earnestly put into execution for restoring this great American interest. Commerce is to a nation like the ancient stream of Pactolus, which ran down into the streets of Sardis, richly freighted with gold, and it is for us to decide whether its treasures shall be diverted into other channels than our own.

The remedies for the present depression of commercial and nautical activity in America lie partly within the power and control of the people. But there can be no doubt it lies within the power and the duty of the national legislature to do much for its resuscitation; and the people are looking to that body to do all that it can to that end. Without at this time going out of the way to concoct new measures, a great service can be rendered the shipping interest by the reform and improvement of those branches of government enterprise specially created to foster and advance these interests. Among these are the Coast Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Storm Signal Bureau and other minor departments of a scientific character. Some years ago, when the Coast Survey was established, it was argued that the additional safety its charts would give to our vessels would encourage investment in shipping and give an impetus to trade and navigation. While that institution prosecuted its legitimate work there was much accomplished of which the country might be proud, although its charts of our coasts and harbors—having been made, not on the Mercator projection, to which all seamen are accustomed, but on the spherical projection, which is practically useless to the great majority of sailors—have never given satisfaction. Still, the Coast Survey, notwithstanding this and the complaints that it has become a mere adjunct of Yale and Harvard Colleges, and spends its energy and means in fitting out Agassiz expeditions, is capable of performing an inestimable service for the country. With a little of the spirit of its former Superintendent—the lamented Bache—once more infused into it, and cut loose from the shackles of scholastics, the country would not begrudge the large appropriation of two-thirds of a million annually made it.

But the shipping and navigation interests are much more deeply interested in another government bureau which, at present, is struggling along on a bare subsistence, and receiving annually less than one-tenth of the Coast Survey appropriation. We allude to the Hydrographic Office, which is charged with that profoundly difficult and important responsibility of furnishing a series of charts, not for the coast alone, but for the entire ocean, from pole to pole. It has heretofore been so crippled for means that it takes years to do work for which there is a pressing exigency. If at this time we were at war with England, our ships and fleets of gunboats actually could not go to sea for want of charts, for which our navy is dependent on Great Britain. There are, moreover, many parts of the ocean for which not even British cartography has provided, especially along the eastern shores of the Pacific, in which we have an increasing and national interest. Not to dwell on details, the elucidation of many of the great problems of navigation and ocean currents, and prevailing marine winds, upon the settlement of which commerce so much depends for its rapid and economic transits, and its safe deliveries of merchandise, cannot be too carefully pursued; and after the government is in possession of such information as commercial and nautical men most need, no expense should be spared in its widespread dissemination. It must be a long time before the United States can hope to rival England in building steam vessels; and the only immediate possibility of the extensive development of American commerce lies in the direction of giving to the sailing vessel the means of making nearly as fast time and quick trips on the ocean as the average steamship makes. The advancement of hydrographic knowledge and the improvement of the models of ships, which Congress might well encourage and stimulate by high rewards, would go far toward encouraging and awakening the long depressed and dormant spirit of nautical enterprise in this country.

We can now only suggest or point out these one or two directions in which immediate and energetic action should be taken, and these will in turn suggest others. But whatever is done, let it be done quickly. The nation cannot afford to neglect this great question, upon which its honor as a great Power of civilization, its wealth and its safety in time of war must forever largely depend.

WITH GENERAL GRANT as the republican candidate for the Presidential succession, what will become of these anti-Grant republicans? They are to have a National Convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of May, under the management of Governor Gratz Brown and Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri. They may nominate a compound reform republican and democratic ticket. If so the Missouri republican reformers will no doubt stick; but if neither Sumner nor Fenton nor Greeley nor McClure goes to the Cincinnati Convention we fear they will each and all, with their followers, have to be counted out of that arrangement. They are hedging to defeat the renomination of General Grant, and failing in this object they will surrender.

Pulpit Varieties.

We have a variety of topics to present to our readers to-day, good, bad and indifferent, gathered up by our reporters from the pulpits of the city yesterday. The Rev. H. D. Northrop began the first of a series of sermons, in his Presbyterian church, on "The Vices of New York," among which he selected, as the first and leading vice, amusements. He admitted that the human heart was made for happiness, and it is no sin to be happy, nor is it sinful to seek after amusements. There are three kinds of amusements—the absolutely pernicious, the harmless, and such as may have something said for and against them. The latter are by far the most dangerous to the young, because they have a certain moral halo around them. "You might as well," said Mr. Northrop, "banish sunlight as to banish all harmless pleasure; but to be a mere pleasure seeker is about the poorest life that any man can lead." The theatres, as conducted, he considered as stepping-stones to perdition; but they might be "so constructed as to damage no one any more than it would to listen to a dialogue recited by Sunday school children." It will be a long time, doubtless, before we shall see such a theatre in New York. Special and general providences were the theme of Mr. Frothingham's discourse, and, after various illustrations to show that Providence manifests itself only through human agencies, he concluded that "Providence is in the workingman, in the laboratory, in the machine shop, supplying all our comforts and forming new ones." But as these improvements cannot be carried on without wealth, wealth is, therefore, the lever of Providence.

Fixed principles of belief are what mankind is groaning and seeking after, and they are what Mr. Hepworth talked about last night. Snatches of his own experience appear ever and anon in his discourse. We can starve the soul to death as well as the body, and until the mind and spirit are supplied with proper aliment they are filled with unrest. Atheists and infidels are spiritual dyspeptics. Negations in faith are to the soul what improper and indigestible food is to the physical system. Such we presume Mr. Hepworth found his Unitarian negations to be, else he would not have left that fold. And now with his fixed principles of faith we hope he may become strong and robust and valiant as a captain of the Lord's hosts. The sympathy of Jesus with suffering was the topic of discourse in Grace church. It was a fitting subject for this solemn Lenten season, in which the Christian Church commemorates the sufferings of its Founder and Redeemer. This season suggested to Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church, also the necessity of urging the duty of penance upon his people—not, indeed, as that word is too frequently understood, to consist of mere formal acts of devotion, but in reconciliation to God, the giving up of the vain things of the world and refraining from indulgence in worldly pleasures, and the performance of deeds of charity and love, and "a simple abiding faith in God's great justice and mercy," which shall bring our will into complete harmony with the Divine will and make the possession of eternal joy to be ours. Surely this is something worth seeking and praying and living for. The mystery of the Eucharist and the sympathy of the Blessed Saviour were themes suggested to Archbishop McCloskey's mind by the "forty hours' devotion," in the Cathedral. Christ was represented as inviting all to come unto Him and He would give them rest—"priest and people, young and old, great and little, without distinction of rank or sex or nation or tongue." Yes, this is the kind of universal invitation which Jesus extends to the fallen race, and those who are wise unto salvation accept it and accept it now.

Something like a religious "sensation" was created in the Dominican church, in Lexington avenue, by the discourse, or lecture, of Father "Tom Burke," as the good priest is familiarly called. He gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of the founder of his Order, St. Dominic, and then talked about heaven and hell, contrasting the bliss of the saved with the woe of the lost, and bringing the pictures so vividly before his congregation that a general weeping all over the house was the result.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, preached in the Church of the Messiah yesterday, on the "little flock" of Unitarians with whom "persecution and social disability remain, although in a modified form, in these later days." He praised the denomination for the work which it had done and is still doing. "It was the pioneer to the other sects, and the orthodox are under great obligations to its men of thought." It was the only home of comfort and sustenance to those who were longing for a spiritual freedom from the bonds of orthodoxy. Mr. Collyer was expected and invited to preach a doctrinal sermon, but he excused himself by saying that all his doctrinal manuscripts had been burned and he had had no time to write other sermons on such topics. Foreign missions received honorable notice from Rev. Andrew Longacre, who urged the subject upon his hearers upon the ground of a common brotherhood—we are all our brothers' keepers and should seek the elevation and Christianization of the heathen, for in their welfare our own will be enhanced.

Mr. Beecher had a quiet talk on "practical religion" and the duty of making the lower serve the higher nature. The material should be the servant and not the master of the spiritual. "Our lower duties," said Mr. Beecher, "may be made a channel for our duty to God or they may be made a substitute." This is an important distinction. "Men may be attracted by the truth of religion who will abandon it as soon as they see what labor the truth involves—the moment they are put to the test of self-denial, of poverty, of following Christ through all things, they are not willing to pay the price. Men are perpetually putting duties in the way of their spiritual development. It is always suffer me first to do this or that; suffer me first to take care of myself. This constant putting the higher in subordination to the lower is demoralizing. Nothing in the world has a right to take the place of your spiritual manhood." Dr. Chapman, of St. John's Methodist church, Brooklyn, preached on the insufficiency of the law to work salvation. He demonstrated this proposition by showing that law is supreme in nature and that it has man-

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kind, soul and body, within its grasp; that we are violators of law, and especially of moral law; that we are obnoxious to the extremest penalties of the law, and can neither avert nor modify them, and that, so far as science disclosed God, He never worked outside of law. And from these facts he showed the utter impossibility of men being saved by the law and the necessity for salvation by faith in Jesus Christ.

The Jesuit Fathers are carrying on an extensive "mission" in Brooklyn, as will be seen by our report to-day. The wealth of the soul, as contrasted with that of the body, and the importance of saving the former, even at the risk of wholly losing the latter, was urged upon a large audience yesterday in St. Mary's church, Court street.

An over-zealous advocate may sometimes spoil the case he seeks to defend by excessive abuse of his opponents. This appears to be Mr. Hugo's style in defending the use of the Bible in the public schools. He called upon the "twenty-seven millions of Protestants" in this county not to submit "to the whims of four millions of Papists." He would say to the priests and the grogshop keepers, "If you don't like to have the Bible in the public schools pack your trunks and leave." "Rather than let the opponents of the Bible destroy this exponent of our freedom let us," said he, "twenty-seven millions in all, rally under the standard of Christ and defy the Pope, the priests, the grogshop keeper, the devil or any other man to lay unholy hands upon the printed word of God." Such intemperate language is certain to damage the cause in whose service it is used rather than that to which it is opposed, and, uttered by a Christian minister and before a Christian congregation, it is doubly reprehensible.

Our Transcontinental Highways—An Important Suggestion.

The prolonged snow blockade on the Rocky Mountains has practically divided the country into two incommunicable parts. For several weeks we have had telegrams of the most painful detentions and disappointments of hundred of passengers on the great thoroughfare of transcontinental intercourse. The government was obliged to intervene—as it did at Chicago—to relieve the wants of those snow-bound travellers, and accounts reach us of individuals on their way to California seeking the slow route by ship to the Isthmus in preference to hazarding the perils of the Pacific Railroad.

The latter idea is an excellent one, because it takes the voyager by sea at one of the best and most tranquil seasons, in which the tropics are never invaded by the hurricane, and when the balmy air through which he passes is peculiarly grateful. But all this will not satisfy the country for the sad failure of its great railway to perform the mission originally assigned it, and our late experience proves the necessity of urging rapidly forward the construction of other highways of traffic. History records some striking marvels of travel over the vast snow-buried districts of the Old World, which far surpass and eclipse the rapid transit by rail over our Western mountains. The United States needs at least one national highway to the Pacific, and if we cannot have a railroad not subject to interruptions all the winter let us have a good national turnpike over the Rocky Mountains. It is useless ever to expect the present Union and Central Pacific Railroads, which cling with fatal tenacity to the forty-first parallel of latitude, to meet the growing and tremendous requirements of the country in the winter and spring seasons. Near the South Pass, on the Union Pacific Railroad, Colonel Fremont observed the formation of ice during almost every night in the month of August. Twenty years ago Blodget conclusively showed that along the above-mentioned parallel on the Rocky Mountains the snow fall reached the very high figure of sixty inches. "Below, or south of the forty-first parallel," he tells us, "the snows are extremely irregular, and yet often profuse and excessive, and more likely to occur in February and the spring months as extraordinary phenomena than in the early part of winter, and instances are frequent of profuse April snows." The immense condensation on this parallel shows the presence of the warm and vapor-laden air current from the ocean, which is chilled against the high mountains over which the Union Pacific passes, but is not condensed farther north, where, according to Guyot, Blodget and all our latest hypsometrical authorities, the elevations are gentle, and, consequently, comparatively snowless. The geysers of the far-famed Yellowstone, which flows to the northeast of this region, and empties into the Missouri, in Northern and Eastern Montana, are among the beautiful and picturesque characteristics of the country sloping towards the latter river, and the thermic nature of the soil in Western Montana, and thence to Oregon, due, perhaps in part to subterranean forces, corresponds with the climate overhead. The channel way of the great Missouri is evidently that which nature has carved for the route of transcontinental intercourse, and, while awaiting the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, it would be an excellent plan to construct a national turnpike, which sooner or later must be made. Mr. Blodget tells us that the snow fall in the valley of the Upper Missouri and the Saskatchewan and northwestward is so small that in the severest seasons ever known travel in the ordinary snow sled is uninterrupted. Insignificant as this humble vehicle may seem to us who are accustomed to our palace cars, it is not to be despised in our Western country. Peter the Great of Russia once made a journey in an open sledge in midwinter from Moscow to St. Petersburg—a distance of four hundred and eighty-five miles—in forty-six hours. The Emperor Alexander more than once made it in forty-two hours under similar circumstances, while ordinarily it takes an express railway train twenty-two hours to traverse the same route. Such travelling by sledge is certainly far preferable to being snow-bound at Rawlins' Station or on the mountain top; and in the development of the new country extending from Montana and Idaho to Washington Territory and the Pacific it must prove of the greatest utility.

The necessities of the people at all seasons of the year, but especially at this stormy and wintry season, demand the immediate completion of other transcontinental highways to accommodate the expanding westward march of civilization and the swelling caravans of commerce.

Those Desperate Brigands of North Carolina.—When reading the account of the proceedings of those North Carolina brigands and desperadoes, Lowry and his gang, we can hardly realize the fact that such prolonged deeds of blood and robbery continue to be unchecked and unpunished in this civilized country and age. The cool and deliberate robbery of the bank and Sheriff's office at Lumberton, as reported in the Herald yesterday, shows that these scoundrels are not afraid to emerge from their swamp and forest retreat to commit crime. Few as they are in number they dare to invade the towns, and, in this case, have invaded one successfully. Daring as this outrage is it is but one crime, and that not the worst, in their long catalogue of crimes. In their many murders and other fearful deeds they have shown themselves to be worse than many savages. Such a state of things in a civilized country would seem incredible if the facts were not well known. Surely the authorities of North Carolina will wake up to their duty and either capture or kill these savages. If the State is powerless to protect its citizens the federal government will have to assume the authority.

Personal Intelligence.

General H. W. Carpenter, of San Francisco, is quartered at the St. James Hotel.

Judge R. F. Catterson, of Little Rock, is among the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Emory, of the United States Navy, yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

General M. Head, of New Hampshire, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge H. A. Nelson, of Montreal, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

Dr. James Williams, of the United States Navy, is among the late arrivals at Earle's Hotel.

United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, is again at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Colonel John Knapp, of the Missouri *Republican*, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel C. A. Hutchins, of the British Army, is domiciled at the Grand Central Hotel.

John C. Gault, General Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Alfred S. Tyler, of Charleston, Vice President of the South Carolina Railroad, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Bishop Williams, Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, is seriously ill.

Springfield, Mass., has distinguished itself by electing Miss Williams to the responsible office of City Physician.

Mr. William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will lecture for the Catholic societies in Hartford, Conn., on the evening of St. Patrick's day.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, has gone to New Hampshire to settle the estate of a deceased relative, returning to Hartford probably next Tuesday.

Mr. Jerome L. Babe, of the South African diamond fields; Miss Anna Louise Cary, Mme. Duval, Mlle. Duval, of the Nilsson troupe; George T. Nutter and W. H. Parsons, of New York, are in Boston.

Dr. J. F. Trowbridge, of Syracuse, is dying from paralysis, with which he was attacked in October last. His age is eighty years. He represented Oneida county in the Assembly in 1831 and 1849, and was once a candidate for Congress.

Mr. C. P. Willcox, who was recently appointed Professor of Modern Languages in the State University of Georgia, is a son of Mr. C. Willcox, of New Haven. He graduated from Yale College in 1844, and afterwards passed a number of years in study in Europe.

There are six Americans in the Canadian Parliament—Messrs. J. M. Currier, Aquilla Walsh, Joseph Rymal, John H. Pope, J. Y. Bown and L. H. Holton. Mr. Currier represents the capital of Canada; Mr. Walsh is the Chief Commissioner of the great Intercolonial Railway; Mr. Pope is Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; Mr. Rymal is the wit of the House, and Mr. Holton has been Minister of Finance. Mr. W. P. Howland, Governor of Ontario, is also an American.

THE MUSEUM OF ART.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have issued cards for their opening reception, to be given to the subscribers to the fund on Tuesday evening next. As the accommodations at their disposal are somewhat limited they have, in order to avoid too great a crowding of their rooms on that evening, and also to give those who prefer it an opportunity of viewing the pictures first by daylight, arranged to have the gallery open on Wednesday from nine A. M. to five P. M., only to the holders of invitations to the reception. On Thursday and daily thereafter, except Sundays and Mondays, the gallery will be open to the holders of tickets, obtainable from subscribers only.

HOW THE GAS COMPANIES CHARGE.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

New York, Feb. 15, 1872.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Gas Light Company sent their bill in for the last month, viz.—December 26 to January 27—and it is larger than that of the month previous, while it should be less. As you will see, this bill includes about half of the dark nights, which they require the consumers to pay for what could not be used—air—which was forced through the pipes from some source or other; for I tried the effect of applying a lighted match to the burner, when cold air would rush through immediately, putting the light out. I tried this repeatedly, with the same result. Now the December bill was a great deal more than the November bill. I thought there was no need of saying anything, of course the next bill would be less; but then to have it more, I say is too much, and would add to the many complaints already made of being imposed on by an independent company. "If you complain or refuse to pay your bill when presented they will immediately stop your supply," is a remark I have had made to me by parties who have been "bit." Now if that is the true version of this company's dealings I would ask you, Mr. Editor, how true it is, and, if so, which I am told for a certainty is not the case, is there no law to make the company keep the supply of gas on, providing the consumer is willing to pay his bill if a reasonable deduction is made from the exorbitant charges, as rendered during the holiday week, when we (above Thirty-fourth street) had to invest in a candle or lamp? Has there ever been a "test case" brought before any of our Courts where the "cut-off" plan of this, or any other very liberal company like them, tried to see how far the consumer is protected, if there is any protection? By the way, we have used a lamp a good part of the time during the evening since January 1. As we find it a great deal pleasanter to read or sew by, I suppose the gas company would make me pay extra for that if they knew what I did. For your liberal and fearless spirit in exposing any and everything tending to corruption, I would add to the many others my hearty approval and endorsement.

A READER.

KANSAS SENATORIAL BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

St. Louis, Feb. 18, 1872.

A special despatch from Topeka to the *Democrat* says:—"It is understood that the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee will report early this week the evidence taken, which makes a volume of 400 pages. A number of prominent gentlemen who were summoned to testify before the committee have kept out of reach by leaving the State. Much evidence has been given that money was paid by Mr. Smith, Senator Caldwell's partner in railroad matters. It is also understood that the testimony will show as strong evidence of corruption against ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, one of the defeated candidates for Senator, as against Senator Caldwell.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL SHOT.

St. Louis, Feb. 18, 1872.

A special to the *Times* states that United States Deputy Marshal John Peeks, having in charge a man implicated in robbing the express at Muskogee, Indian Territory, was shot and mortally wounded at that place on the 15th by some teamsters with whom he had some high words.

KU KLUX TRIALS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1872.

A Jackson, Miss., special to the *Avalanche* says the Ku Klux trials in the United States Courts commenced there yesterday. Two hundred cases are to be tried. All witnesses in attendance are negroes. The manager of the telegraph office here has been summoned and will be compelled to exhibit all messages sent or received at his office in March.

FRANCE.

The Reactionary Movement Toward Royalty and Aristocracy.

Presidential Accusation Against Orleanism—Progress of the Subscription for the Payment of the Prussians.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Feb. 18, 1872.

The monarchists in the Assembly are canvassing with great activity to obtain signatures to their forthcoming manifesto and organize a strong and compact party.

Many members of the old French nobility have visited Antwerp to pay their respects to the Count de Chambord.

POPULAR ACCUSATION AGAINST ORLEANISM.

The newspaper organs of President Thiers and of the legitimist party accuse the Orleanists "of intrigue and bad faith."

THE PAYMENT TO THE PRUSSIANS.

The committee on subscriptions have already received 1,500,000 francs in contributions to the voluntary fund for the payment of the French war indemnity to the Prussians.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet Crisis Continued—Personal Reclamation and Party Animosity.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Madrid, Feb. 18, 1872.

The Ministerial crisis continues.

It originated in the opposition of Admiral Topete to certain promotions in the army and his demand for the dismissal of Señor Gamindes from the Cabinet.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

Madrid, Feb. 18,
Via London, Feb. 19—5 A. M.

The Ministry has resigned.

Señor Sagasta will probably be forming a new ministry.

There is considerable agitation.

ENGLAND.

Premier Gladstone Entertains Minister Schenck at Dinner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, Feb. 19—5 A. M.

Mr. Gladstone entertained the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the American Minister, at dinner on Saturday evening.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AQUATICS

The London and New York Rowing Clubs Contest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, Feb. 19, 1872.

The London Rowing Club accepts the challenge of the Atlantic Club of New York to row a race with four-oared boats on the Thames in June.

IRELAND.

National Thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales' Recovery.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Dublin, Feb. 19, 1872.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, on the 27th inst., or in St. Paul's, London, for the offering up of national thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales to health.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TOUR.

From Rome to an American Reception in the Ruins of Pompeii.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rome, Feb. 18, 1872.

General Sherman leaves this city Tuesday for Naples.

The Americans residing in Naples are preparing a *fête* at Pompeii in his honor.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Preparations for the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Havana, Feb. 18, 1872.

Preparations for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis are actively going on. The guns of the Spanish frigate Gerona have been unshipped to clear the decks for a naval ball.

The steamer City of Mexico arrived this afternoon from New York.

THE UNPAID CITY CREDITORS.

Who Are the Men Who Are Clamoring for Their Pay?—The Bad Effects of Recent Political Management.

The members of the Board of Audit have decided to expedite the payment of the non-paid city creditors by adding to the force, which is already very large, employed in the investigation of city claims. Commissioner Van Nort will send over to the Comptroller's office to-day five of the best qualified clerks from the Department of Public Works to assist in this investigation. By this arrangement it is hoped that the Board will be able to pass upon the claims of those laborers who still remain unpaid. The clamor that was made at the last meeting of the Board came for the most part from the axe-men, the water police and the men who were employed to paint the lamp posts. To a large extent those who are on the pay rolls for the alleged performance of these duties are men who were placed there for political purposes. Mr. Tweed, when Commissioner of the Public Works, yielded to the pressure of prominent politicians to give appointments to men at a rate of remuneration that averaged $1,000 per year each, when he well knew that there was no employment for them. This was notably the case with the water police. Ninety-two men were placed upon the pay rolls, when thirty were amply sufficient to perform the duty. Just before election a small army would be appointed to the occupation of painting the lamp posts—an occupation that had only a nominal existence. It is claims of this character that the Comptroller declines to place before the Board. With truthfulness he states that the service charged for has not been rendered. On the other hand, the men say that they were hired to work, and if the work was not ready for them it was not their fault.

ACCIDENT TO GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1872.

George H. Pendleton fell at his residence yesterday and sprained his ankle. He will be unable to leave his room for several months.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

At about twelve o'clock yesterday the three story brick house corner of Lorimer and Meserole streets, Williamsburg, was set on fire, a quantity of cotton saturated with kerosene oil being used by the incendiary. The building is owned by Henry Hoffman and is occupied as a grocery store by Henry Stemmerman. Last evening the Fire Marshal caused the arrest of Miss Evans, one of the tenants, to answer a charge of arson. The same building had been set on fire five times previously.

SUICIDE IN A GRAVEYARD.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon Christopher Kunzman, a native of Germany fifty years of age, entered the Lutheran Cemetery in a state of ... and, throwing himself upon a grave, he drew a razor and cut his throat in so determined a manner that death resulted in a few moments. The unfortunate man resided at 4.4 North Second street, Williamsburg, where he leaves a widow and two children.

UTAH.

Stories of the Snow-Blockade Runners.

Sufferings of the Passengers—The Road Not Equipped for Winter Travel—Superintendent Sickles and His Assistant, Clark, to Blame—Threats of Lynching—The State Constitution Convention.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 18, 1872.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

The convention to frame a State constitution and apply for the admission of Utah meets in this city to-morrow. The *Herald* advocates the clause for minority representation.

THE PASSENGERS' STORIES.

Thrilling narratives are given by passengers just through the snow blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad. There is said to have been much suffering among the passengers, mainly from want of food, and but for relief from Fort Steele the situation would have been terrible. Many of the passengers scathingly

CONDEMN SUPERINTENDENT SICKLES

and his assistant, Clark, for mismanagement and neglect. Others throw all the blame on Clark and declare that the passengers, when lying near Creston, would have lynched him had he made his appearance. The passengers are unanimous in the opinion that the road is not at all equipped for winter travel, and that with

PROPER APPEARANCES AND MANAGEMENT

there would be no occasion for any serious interruption. It is now reported that the blockade is more vigorous than ever, and that, altogether, there are not more than 200 men engaged in clearing the track.

A large party of our principal citizens intended to start for the East to-day, but became satisfied that they could not get through.

THE JAPS HELD BACK.

The special cars for the Japanese Embassy from Oaha have not yet arrived, and the Embassy think it not prudent to start at present.

The weather here is delightful and the snow from the neighboring heights is rapidly disappearing.

WEATHER REPORT.

War Department,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has varied but little during Saturday night and Sunday over the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Threatening weather, with occasional light rain and snow, has been reported from Illinois to Pennsylvania and Georgia, but clear weather prevailed in New England and west of the Mississippi during Sunday, with indications of a light disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico west of Florida in the afternoon, which have now entirely disappeared, and almost perfect calm prevails throughout the States east of the Rocky Mountains. Light northeast winds prevail in the Mississippi Valley only. The barometer has fallen somewhat, with rain, in Utah.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably remain nearly uniform on Monday. The lowest pressure develop in the extreme Northwest, with fresh winds and threatening weather on the upper lakes. A similar depression also prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Light local winds prevail at most stations, with clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday morning.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	44	19	3 P. M.	51	38
6 A. M.	45	19	6 P. M.	46	32
9 A. M.	49	24	9 P. M.	39	28
12 M.	53	33	12 P. M.	36	27

Average temperature yesterday 27¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 48¾

GENERAL MAURY AND CONDUCTOR TRICE.

A True Account of the Car Outrage—Letter from the General to the President of the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad—Dismissal of the Bellicose Conductor.

Huntsville, Feb. 1, 1872.

Major M. J. Wicks:—

Dear Sir—Last night I arrived in Chattanooga by the train from Virginia, having been since Sunday week travelling almost daily. I, therefore, went into the sleeping car at Chattanooga to secure some hours of rest. The conductor of the sleeping car met me and politely informed me that any of the berths would be at my service, as he had no other passengers. I laid my travelling bag and shawl upon a seat and fell into a civil chat with the conductor, during which he informed me he was from Louisa county, Virginia, the adjoining county to my own, Spottsylvania. I asked him his name. He said his name was Trice. I turned from him, and, without a word, took up my valise and shawl and went out of the sleeping car and went into the next car in front.

I had been in that car about five or ten minutes when I missed the cape of my overcoat, and thinking I might have left it in the restaurant of the depot went hastily in and asked the proprietor if I had left my cape there. He told me no. I then went into the sleeping car to look for it, and found it in the seat where I had placed it. I took it up, and was on my way out of the car with it when the same conductor confronted me and said to this effect:—"You left this car very abruptly just now, sir; why did you do so?" His manner was aggressive. I replied. "Because, sir, I chose to do so;" and then, with coarse language and insolent manner, he demanded again my reasons. I replied, "I left the car because you are the author of a scandal upon the Southern people." He then ran to the stove, took up an iron poker about eighteen inches long, and came quickly up to me with it, denouncing and threatening me in violent and foul terms, until I had reached the door of the sleeping car, when, just as I stepped out upon the platform of the car, he suddenly caught me around the neck, with the arm holding his lantern, threw me down upon the platform and struck me rapidly and violently on the back of my head with the poker. He inflicted several cuts upon my head and several upon my arms before he was prevented by Mr. Peck, the brakeman, from further violence.

I had no weapon upon my person nor anywhere within reach, and, having been maimed in both my hands, was at his mercy from the moment he threw me down.

These are the main facts known to me about this outrage. I lay them before you, and am, respectfully, yours, DABNEY H. MAURY.

General Maury is a man of very delicate and small stature and was maimed in Mexico, at the battle of Cerro Gordo. After a full hearing of the case by the railroad officials Conductor Trice has been dismissed.

DEMORALIZING POOR LO.

Chicago, Feb. 18, 1872.

A special from Fargo, Dakota Territory, says that Deputy United States Marshal Luther, assisted by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Abercrombie, yesterday arrested some twenty liquor dealers charged with selling liquor on the Indian reservation. The prisoners were arraigned before the United States Commissioner and committed to appear at the June term of the Court to be held at Pembina.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

Terence Nugent, a boy fifteen years old, while playing in an unfinished building in Bergen street, Newark, fell from the second story to the ... yesterday and sustained fatal injuries. His skull was fractured, leg broken, both arms in like manner, and one eye knocked out. The unfortunate lad was still alive last night.

ANOTHER THIEF IN JERSEY

William Bowes, the man who, in company with James Bell, robbed the till of a grocery store at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, Hoboken, and effected his escape, was trapped in Spring street, New York, on Saturday evening by Officer Bagley, of the Hoboken police. He was conveyed to Hoboken and committed to the county jail to await trial. Bell is already sojourning there. Both prisoners lived in Twenty-eighth street, New York.

YACHTING.

[From the Bristol, R. I. Phoenix, Feb. 17.]

A large schooner yacht was launched from the yard of Mr. John B. Herreshoff Thursday afternoon. The yacht was built for Mr. George D. Kimon, of Beverly, Mass., and is intended for the Eastern Yacht Club. She measured 61 feet in length by 18 feet breadth of beam.

WASHINGTON.

THE FRENCH ARMS CHARGE DAMP.

Schurz and Trumbull Do Not Think It Will Go Off.

The Spanish Armistice with the Allied Republics.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Proposed Increase of Pensions to Badly Maimed Soldiers.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1872.

Senators Schurz and Trumbull on Sumner's Arms-Selling Resolution—The German Vote—Prospect for an Inquiry.

Senator Schurz is reported to have expressed himself in friendly quarters to the effect that, in so far as he had any desires in connection with Mr. Sumner's resolution, the subject had gone far enough, and that he did not care whether the resolution was adopted or not. The interpretation put upon this guarded explanation is that the German vote has been influenced to the required degree, and that the exculpatory efforts of the administration will not now avail to overcome the mischief. Mr. Trumbull, however, does not believe his brother reformers are making a winning fight, in spite of Schurz's German victory, and not only is keeping out of the battle himself, but disparages Sumner's tactics to the friends of Grant.

It is thought by many Senators that Mr. Sumner's French resolution will get through the Senate to-morrow, stripped of its objectionable and wordy preamble and the text so changed as to omit the requirement for an inquiry into "the real parties in interest and the sums respectively paid and received by the real parties." It is this clause that is depended upon by the Frenchmen to find out how far Remington, its agent, is representing the truth in his statement of the extra cost of buying United States arms and ammunition from or through other parties, after he and his dummy, Richardson, had been detected in violating the spirit of our neutrality laws and cut off by the War Department from the privileges of proposal and purchase. This is just the information that the War Department could not supply if it were ever so willing to oblige the present government of France. A Congressional inquiry could bring it out by holding the terrors of fine and imprisonment by act of Congress over the heads of parties disposed to be reticent about their private business affairs, and a convenient excuse for extorting it is found in the ready-made allegation that United States officers were concerned in irregularities touching these same business affairs. But the administration Senators say that, as the French government has seen fit to believe that our military authorities, even up to the highest grade, are not to be trusted to furnish correct information except under the screws of a Congressional inquisition, and that the hypocrisy and cunning of private agents are alone to be depended upon, they do not see why American merchants and traders should be put upon compulsion to do for Attorney Chambrun what the French Legation could have had done in a proper manner, if a decent spirit of respect for the official representatives of the American people had been shown.

The Diplomatic Bill—Proposed Elevation of the Russian Mission to First Class Rank.

On Tuesday next the Consular and Diplomatic bill will be called up in the House, and Representative Swann, who has charge of it, will lead off in a speech opening the way for general discussion when the House shall go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill. Our relations with Russia will especially be discussed on the proposition to raise that mission to the first rank, with Great Britain and France. The Foreign Affairs Committee has already agreed upon a bill for this; but the Appropriation Committee declined to recommend it or to make the increased appropriation, based, it is said, upon the diplomatic trouble growing out of Catacazy's official relations. Gortschakoff's offensive note having been withdrawn, and one of the most prominent of the Russian statesmen being about to be appointed Minister to this country, a fact not yet officially communicated to Congress, it is expected that the action of the Committee on Appropriations will be reconsidered and the mission elevated to the grade of first class.

The Memphis National Bank of Tennessee.

Mr. Rutter, President of the exploded Tennessee National Bank, whose history in relation to the abstracted school fund and Comptroller Hulburd, was given in the Herald a week ago, is in the city, and appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday. The committee having been fully prepared for Mr. Rutter by the evidence of the ex-National Bank Examiner, who detected and reported the rotten condition of the bank, put the ex-President through an examination of the most harrowing character, and was notified that he would be examined again, after certain persons now on their way from Memphis had been before the committee. Rutter, who now claims New York as his hailing place, is stopping at a small retired hotel, and is doing his best to escape even casual observation. He seems to believe that the committee either have, or may have, something more in view than an investigation of the official doings of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Charts of the Pacific Ocean—The Hydrographic Bureau.

The memorial of New York merchants to Congress for the survey of such parts of the Pacific Ocean as require it has been referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who will recommend that the survey be made as soon as practicable and new plates for charts engraved by the Hydrographic Office to meet the wants of the mercantile marine. At present the law of Congress requires that all moneys received for the sale of charts shall be paid into the Treasury, rendering it necessary to make annual appropriations for the support of the Hydrographic Office. Secretary Robeson will therefore recommend that all moneys received from the sale of charts shall be placed to the credit of the office for the reproduction of charts for general sale, with a small profit above the actual cost of the labor and paper. The office in a few years would be self sustaining, while its usefulness would be extended, to the great benefit of the merchants throughout the country.

Increase of Pensions for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

The bill offered by Mr. Sessions, of New York, some time ago, to increase the pensions of the following classes of pensioners—viz., those who have lost total eyesight, those who have lost both legs, those who have lost both arms and those who have lost one leg and one arm—meets with approval and, it is expected, will be favorably reported. This class now receive but $25 per month, and the increase will not take more than $15,000 from the Treasury in addition to what is now paid for pensions. Of the navy pensioners there is but one who would be benefited by the increase.

Armistice Between Spain and the South American Republics—The Result of United States' Mediation.

The following is the text of the armistice between Spain and the South American republics, which a cable telegram recently said had been published in the official gazette at Madrid:—

The plenipotentiaries of Spain and of the allied republics of South America met at the Department of State, in Washington, on the 4th of April, 1871, and agreed upon the following:—

ARTICLES OF ARMISTICE BETWEEN SPAIN ON THE ONE HAND AND THE ALLIED REPUBLICS—BOLIVIA, CHILI, ECUADOR AND PERU—ON THE OTHER.

The mediation of the United States having been offered and accepted towards relieving Spain and the allied republics of the Pacific from the technical state of war, which has existed since the hostilities of 1866, the President of the United States has, for this purpose, conferred full powers upon Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. His Catholic Majesty has conferred like powers on Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Christ of Portugal, Grand Officer of House of the Conception of Portugal and of Leopold of Belgium, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, Superior Chief of Administration, Deputy in various Legislatures, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty Amadeus I., King of Spain, to the United States of America. The President of the republic of Bolivia has conferred like powers on Colonel Manuel Freyre, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States of America. The President of the republic of Chile has conferred like powers on Joaquin Godoy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic to the United States of America. The President of the republic of Ecuador has conferred like powers on Antonio Flores, a Senator of that republic and its Minister Plenipotentiary *ad hoc*. And the President of the republic of Peru has conferred like powers on Colonel Manuel Freyre, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic to the United States of America. And the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article 1.—The suspension of hostilities existing *de facto* between Spain on the one hand and the allied republics of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru on the other, is converted into a general armistice or truce.

Art. 2.—This amistice shall continue indefinitely, and cannot be broken by any of the belligerents, save in three years after having expressly and explicitly notified the other of its intention to renew hostilities. In this case such notification must be made through the government of the United States.

Art. 3.—Each of the belligerents during the continuance of this armistice shall be at liberty to carry on commerce with neutral nations in all articles in which trade is considered lawful in a state of peace; all restriction on neutral commerce, therefore, ceasing.

Art. 4.—The present agreement shall be ratified by the respective governments, and the instruments of ratifications shall be exchanged at the Department of State, at Washington, within four months from date.

Art. 5.—Those governments which shall not have sent their ratification within the time fixed in the preceding article may make the exchange separately in the two months following.

Art. 6.—If any one of the governments, on account of circumstances over which it has no control, shall not be able to effect the exchange of the ratifications within the times fixed in the foregoing articles, such delay shall be granted it as it may request from the other party without the necessity for a new agreement.

Art. 7.—The proceedings for the ratification and exchange shall not interfere with the continuation of the conferences designed for the negotiations of peace.

In testimony of the stipulations made in the foregoing several articles the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, in the character of Mediator, and the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru have signed the foregoing agreement at the Department of State, at Washington, on the 11th day of April, 1871.

HAMILTON FISH.
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS,
Plenipotenciario de España.
MANUEL FREYRE,
Plenipotenciario del Peru.
JOAQUIN GODOY,
Plenipotenciario de Chile.
ANTONIO FLORES,
Plenipotenciario del Ecuador.
MANUEL FREYRE,
Plenipotenciario de Bolivia.

The American Tract Society's Distributions for One Year.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held to-night in the Congregational church, Rev. Dr. Rankin presiding. The statement of the society shows the benevolent receipts were $109,321; expenditures, $113,068. Expense for administration and collection is met from other sources. One hundred and fifty-seven million tracts and 8,000,000 periodicals were issued during the year, chiefly in the South and West. Two hundred and eighty-seven missionary colporteurs were employed, making 273,000 Christian family visits, above one-eighth of the families being without religious books. In connection with the Richmond Agency, over three thousand hopeful conversions are reported and eleven evangelical churches organized. Rev. F. E. Shearer, District Secretary at San Francisco, said that in the United States there is one professing Christian to every eight persons; in California one to every twenty-four, and in Nevada one in thirty-five.

Addresses were also delivered by Representative Maynard, the Secretary of the Interior and Rev. Dr. Atkins, of Georgetown.

The Abbott Election Case.

The friends of General Abbott do not believe that the decision of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is to be taken as evidence of the disposition of the Senate, and announce their intention of further contesting the case, in the expectation of overcoming the report of the committee on legal considerations.

The Western Railroads Fight for Lands.

It is understood there will be two reports from the House Judiciary Committee on the questions involved in the triangular fight between the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Companies concerning their respective land grants. The majority of the committee will report a resolution referring the whole matter back to the Department of the Interior, for the reason that the House did not authorize the committee to send for persons and papers. The minority will recommend the passage of a resolution that the assignment made by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is void and not binding on the United States; and that the latter Company is not entitled to any of the land claimed by it, and also that the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company is entitled to only a fraction of the lands which it claims.

The New York Eighth National Bank.

A committee consisting of Archibald Johnston and J. H. Stephenson, appointed by the depositors of the Eighth National Bank, of New York, reached here yesterday for the purpose of procuring authority to examine into the affairs of the association at the time they were placed in the hands of the receiver. The Comptroller of the Currency, after hearing their statement, issued instructions to A. Mann, receiver of that bank, to permit these gentlemen, with an accountant, to be employed by them, to have access to the books and records of the bank, and to tender them every facility in his power to make the investigation in order that they may procure the desired information.

"ON, STANLEY, ON!"

[From the Newark Journal, Feb. 17.]

A fitting motto for the Herald's Livingstone Search Expedition is found in "the last words of Marmion"—"On, Stanley, on!"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Joseph F. Trowbridge died yesterday in Syracuse at the age of 81.

Joseph D. Smith, who killed Thomas S. Joslyn in Bangor, Me., was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree.

The residence of David R. Gould, at Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday; all the furniture was burned. Loss, $4,000, insurance not ascertained.

Goodall's boarding house and several adjoining buildings in Memphis were damaged by fire on Saturday night to the extent of $10,000. The loss was fully insured. Henrietta C..., a colored employe of Goodall's, was burned to death.

A private letter from Fort Benton, Montana, states that during the latter part of December the thermometer marked 29 deg. below zero, that buffalo, antelope, cattle and horses were frozen to death in large numbers. On January 12, when the letter was written, the weather had moderated to 30 deg. above zero.

If Your Hair Is Falling Out, or Shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR. This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists. 517 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in Stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

Ask for New York Match Company's Matches, green labels, 100 matches in every one cent stamp.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4,685 New York Post office.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Gentlemen every day and all night. Ladies day and evening. Best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled, Europe outdone.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry—Lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

No Charge in Rheumatic Neuralgic Sufferers for physician's advice, ... quantity. Dr. FITLER'S ... street.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute. HILL'S HAIR D... Bowery.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to 796 and 798 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

Smoking Tobacco.—The Best Manufacture ... KES ...

The Coal and Iron Record—For All Interested in the ... market, reports and reviews. Information, all newsdealers have it or will get it for you. WESTERN & CO., Publishers, New York.

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NEW METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.

Episcopalian, Dutch Reformed and Catholic Edifices in Progress.

Memorial Presbyterian Houses of Worship.

Mission Chapels and Industrial Schools.

A Magnificent Jewish Temple About Completed.

Gothic, Lombardic, Byzantine and Moorish Styles of Architecture.

Increase of Churches in Thirty Years.

New York, though well provided with churches, is adding new and imposing edifices to the number it possesses. The description of several at present in course of erection or nearly completed, given below, shows that as the city increases in wealth and population the people keep alive to their spiritual interests. With hardly an exception the members of every known denomination can find some temple in New York in which its doctrines are preached and its form of worship observed. The city has 322 churches, or one for about every three thousand inhabitants. During the past twelve years the total number of places of worship has increased forty-four, while the area occupied for residences and business purposes has gone on steadily expanding. Below Union square, both east and west, churches are abundant. The greater number were built many years ago, before people began to seek homes in the direction of Central Park and Harlem. Several congregations have built new edifices up town, having first disposed of their property in the lower part of the city. The erection of churches up town will no doubt continue, while, it is probable, places of worship below Bleecker street will lessen in number every year. Besides the buildings mentioned in this article others are projected. It is likely a fine edifice will be built for Rev. Mr. Hepworth, and it is understood the Russian government has appropriated funds for a Greek church. The extension of the chancel and the addition of transepts to Trinity church have long been in contemplation. The work on the new St. Patrick's Cathedral is confined to stone-cutting. No masonry is carried on in frosty weather, according to a recognized principle that such work is less durable when performed in winter than in summer. The walls of the side aisles have been carried up to their full height. All the white marble interior columns have been set and considerable progress made in the nave and transepts.

INCREASE OF CHURCHES IN THIRTY YEARS.

The table appended exhibits the progress of church building and extension in New York during the past thirty years. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" is included Swedenborgians, Second Adventists and several churches where the services are held in foreign languages. The Methodist Episcopal has increased in number of churches proportionately more than any other denomination; the Roman Catholics come next, and the Lutherans, who in 1830 had but three places of worship, have now fourteen. With the exception of the Methodists the colored congregations are included under the heads of the respective denominations to which they belong. The following is the table:—

	1840.	1850.	1860.	1872.
Baptist	15	28	33	36
Congregational	2	10	5	5
Dutch Reformed	8	15	21	18
Episcopalian	26	42	49	71
Friends	5	4	3	3
Lutheran	3	5	7	14
Methodist Episcopal	5	31	32	40
Methodist (African)	2	4	5	4
Presbyterian	19	32	43	40
Roman Catholic	7	18	29	41
Reformed Presbyterian	6	2	5	4
Synagogues	1	10	17	26
Unitarian	1	2	2	8
Universalist	1	2	4	6
United Presbyterian	1	4	4	7
Miscellaneous	9	12	20	11
Total	111	222	278	322

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

The large and fashionable congregation that has worshipped for so many years in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, Lafayette place, have now in course of construction a magnificent edifice on Madison avenue, near Forty-fourth street. When completed the new church will be occupied and the old one closed. The rector, Rev. Dr. Cook, who is held in the highest esteem by his flock, has given much attention to the design and construction of the temple in which he is hereafter to exercise his sacred functions. The plans and specifications were drawn by Messrs. Renwick & Sands, architects. The corner stone was laid last November, and the work, which has progressed considerably since that time, has been substantially performed.

PROGRESS MADE.

St. Bartholomew's, when completed, will bear some resemblance to the Cathedral of Pisa—the Lombardic style. The church covers a lot 75 feet front by 145 feet in length. At present the tower, which will have a spire in continuation, is half way up; the front and rear gables are complete, as well as the side aisle walls, and the clere-story wall now reaches within eight feet of the cornice. Four or five different varieties of stone are used in the building—Potsdam freestone for the base and arches of walls and openings, alternating with Pennsylvania green serpentine and bands of Cleveland and Potsdam stone.

THE ENTRANCE.

There is one grand or central entrance, which is to be ornamented with richly carved caps to columns of Aberdeen and Peterhead (Scotland) granite, with bas relief in tympanums of the door, surmounted by a garbelle carved cross. The carving is to be done in Ohio freestone. There are two subordinate doors of a more modified design—one in the tower and one south of the vestibule. Above the doors will be a handsome string moulding, over which comes a blank arcade of Ohio freestone. Next, higher up, a sil moulding, over which are to be five windows decorated with colored foliage caps and handsome traceries. At the spring of the gable will be a corbel table. The tympanum will have a panelled arcade, in the centre of which will be a handsome rose-window. Over the main gable will be a stone cross six feet high.

THE TOWER.

The height of the front from sidewalk to top of main gable and tower, which is on corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, including large iron cross, will be 2[illegible] feet. The tower is divided into five stages, the first, second and third of which correspond in architecture with the main gable of the church. The fourth story will have an arcade of three windows on each side, decorated with rich pilasters and columns, and surrounded with panel gables. The fifth will be an octagon, a window on each side, with rich coloring on each corner and will be surmounted by a corbelled cornice, over which will be an octagon dome, lantern and spire, the three latter being fifty-two feet high, making the entire height 200 feet, as mentioned above.

AISLES AND CHANCEL.

The extreme length of the interior of the [illegible] is 12[illegible] feet, by [illegible] feet in width. It is divided into three aisles—one centre and two side. The centre is 4[illegible] feet wide by 5[illegible] feet high; the side aisles are each 24 feet wide and 27 feet high. They are to be divided by seven polished Scotch granite columns, surmounted by an arcade, over [illegible] and clere-story. The ceiling will be groined and the whole interior decorated in polychrome. The side walls are divided into seven bays, each containing a stained glass window. The rear [illegible] with a window of three bays and [illegible] the chancel. The chancel will have a [illegible] and [illegible] decorated screen [illegible] the altar. On each [illegible] and [illegible] rooms. The organ will be placed in the gallery over the front vestibule. In the side aisles and chancel will be memorial windows, [illegible] of the congregation. This will [illegible] in design and tend to add to the beauty [illegible] appearance of the interior. The heat and ventilation of the church will be furnished by steam from boilers placed under the vestry and in cellars. St. Bartholomew's will cost about two hundred thousand dollars and seat 1,000 persons.

[illegible] AND SUNDAY [illegible].

The [illegible] the church is [illegible] feet front, and as the church occupies only [illegible] feet, there remains 25 feet front, upon which a parsonage and school are soon to be built. The rectory will face Madison avenue and consist of four stories. It will be in harmony in design and material with the church. The school building is to be two stories, 23 feet by 4[illegible], and both buildings are to connect directly with the interior of the church.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

By all means the most expensive and one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices now in course of construction is the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church on Fifth avenue, near Forty-eighth street. The attention of the passerby in that locality will be at once attracted by its symmetrical and graceful lines, its picturesque groupings, the flying buttresses, gables and its stone spire. The Reformed Dutch Church was established in New York by the first settlers from Holland, and is, consequently, the oldest in the State. It has embraced in its communion many of the ablest and most eloquent divines, and among its lay members can be reckoned scores of men distinguished in public life and literature. The old North church, corner of Fulton and William streets, celebrated its centenary a year or two since. The Middle church, on Nassau street, is occupied by the Post Office, the congregation years ago having removed to Lafayette place and Fourth street. The Dutch Reformed consistory formerly had a church on Ninth street, near Broadway. The ground is now occupied by Stewart's dry goods store. This denomination is an incorporated body, and is governed by a consistory of twenty-four members, including the five ministers who officiate—Rev. Drs. De Witt, Vermilyea, Chambers, Ormiston and Ludlow. Following the course of population the new church, which, when completed, will cost $400,000, is intended to supply the wants of members of the communion who reside in the upper section of the city.

GENERAL PLAN.

The lot upon which the new edifice stands has a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth avenue and 200 feet on Forty-eighth street. About twelve years since a chapel fifty-two feet front was built on a portion of the ground, which has been continually in use since that time. The church, exclusive of this chapel, occupies irregularly a plot of 100 feet 10 inches on Fifth avenue and 148 feet on Forty-eighth street, embracing within its broken lines a church proper 70 feet by 100, with apsidal pulpit recess of 16 feet additional, a tower 25 feet square, vestibule and staircase, adjunct organ and consistory rooms of ample dimensions. The style of architecture is the decorated English Gothic of the thirteenth century, and the architect, Mr. W. Wheeler Smith, has sought to follow it in all its purity.

THE EXTERIOR.

The tower on the southeast corner, together with the spire, will attain a height of upwards of two hundred and fifty feet. It is of simple outline of broached character. The walls of the tower are very heavy; in some places over six feet in depth. The thickness is availed of in producing graceful lines of offsets and arch moulds of artistic combinations. The northeast corner is grouped to balance with a stone spirelet of 110 feet in height, of geometric combinations, carried on flying buttresses and spanning a vestibule and a staircase picturesquely treated. The front gable wall is pierced by a stone traceried window of twenty-four feet width richly treated. The side of the church on Forty-eighth street presents an exceedingly pleasing aspect. The general style of the front is, of course, adhered to. It is arranged in five gables surmounting five stone windows of different design. Each of the gables is pierced with stone traceried openings. At the southwest corner another stone spire rises in unique combinations to the height of 100 feet, and presents a series of beautiful details from the ground to its apex. The features of all the groupings present details too numerous to explain, and their beauty and effect could only be appreciated by personal examination.

ENTRANCES.

The entrances to the church will be five in number; three of these are of imposing character, with a unique geometric combination of mouldings in deep recessed jambs, the stones of which measure, in several instances, 100 cubic feet. The jambs are enriched by vertical lines of foliage, and a beautiful conventional foliaged cap course divides the jamb from the archivolt. The details of these doorways, each differing from the other, and also of the arcaded vestibule, would occupy too much space in description. Over the two large and massive doors and vestibule are ranges of handsome painted windows four feet recessed. In the third stage of the tower are four belfry windows.

INTERIOR.

The interior of the church, though in some respects plain, will be arranged with every regard to convenience and its sacred character. A domical barrel vaulted wood ceiling, seventy feet in height, springs from elegant stone and marble wall corbels and shafts, and is treated with hammer beams, without ties, being supported entirely on front and rear walls. The ceiling is beautifully arranged for decoration if desired. The pews, gallery front and doors will be all in ash, executed from original designs and striking in character. The windows behind the pulpit will be in stained glass, opening towards the west, with organ opening into the chancel, and doors on either side leading to the minister's robing room. Newark and Ohio brown stone have been used in every part of the building. The walls and roof are up, and the plasterers have finished their work inside. This beautiful and costly edifice will be dedicated towards the close of the year.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The new Church of St. John the Baptist, situate on Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is well advanced towards completion. The parish has been placed in charge of three Capuchin priests, who have been detached from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, on Pitt street, for the purpose. The first church (frame) built on the site of St. John's was burned down years ago, and a more substantial edifice succeeded it. The latter was taken down in April, 1871, and from that time up to last December the Capuchins officiated in St. Michael's church, close by, for the benefit of the German residents of the district. The basement of the new building has since been occupied as a chapel, where divine service is held on Sundays and week days.

THE CAPUCHIN FRIARS.

The Capuchins, who are a branch of the Order of St. Francis, were first established in the United States about sixteen years ago. The principal convent, where the Provincial resides, is at Calvary, Fond du Lac county, Wis. There is a college attached to the institution. They have a house in Milwaukee, to which is attached a seminary for the education of young men intended to enter the order. The Capuchins have a mission established among the Indians at Keshene, in Northern Wisconsin, and several of the priests are engaged in distant parts of the West in the exercise of their sacred calling. Up to the present time the only convent of the order in the Middle States was in this city. The Superior is Father Bonaventure, who is assisted by five members of the order, with several lay brothers. The Father Superior has charge of the parish of St. John the Baptist. Several priests are expected daily to join the community here. The dress of the Capuchin is of the simplest kind; the material is brown or gray, and it is worn in cruciform shape. The head is covered with a cowl or capuchon; hence their name. The fathers of this order never shave their faces. In consequence it is not uncommon to find many of them with very long and flowing beards, which, even in the case of comparatively young men, impart to their persons quite a venerable appearance. All the members of the order in the United States have come from Switzerland, and it is said that in the Catholic cantons of that republic, in Bavaria and all over Austria the Capuchins are the favorites of the people—the popular order of friars. They will have now two churches and convents in New York, and the Father Superior becomes guardian.

THE TOWER.

The Church of St. John the Baptist is built in the French Gothic style of the thirteenth century, and great care has been taken to have in correspondence with it all work, even to the minutest detail. The front is highly decorated and elaborately carved. Every capital is special and varied in design. In the centre of the front is a massive tower, thirty-four feet square at base, which will be capped by a spire which from the sidewalk to the top of the cross will be 250 feet. The lowest division of the tower is devoted entirely to a deeply recessed porch, to be elaborately enriched and to be surmounted with a crocheted gable, over which is to be a rich trefoil arcade, intended to be subsequently filled with statuary. Over this arcade is a group of windows, designed to be filled with deeply-tinted glass, visible from the body of the church and lighting up the organ gallery. The buttresses at level of second arcade are capped by open work pinnacles, whose delicate spires are supported by light disengaged columns. These pinnacles will also eventually contain statuary. The belvidere will be lofty and of delicate proportions, and will be capacious enough to contain a chime of fifteen large bells. The tower, without the spire, will be 150 feet in height. The front is entirely constructed of Ohio and New Jersey sandstone, all the carving work being of the former and the ashlar [illegible] of the latter material, which has been so combined and distributed as to cause a rich contrast in color.

THE VESTIBULES.

The two side vestibules are entered by well proportioned doorways of similar design as the central, and the carved open work, balustrade caps this portion of the front on each side of the tower. According to an old custom the architect, Mr. N. LeBrun, has introduced in various portions of the exterior an old-fashioned style of the Middle Ages, various grotesque heads of men and animals. These originally symbolized the virtues and vices by which the old Gothic masters threw so much life and vigor into their immortal works.

THE INTERIOR.

The interior of the church is to be divided into a nave and two aisles, separated by two rows of clustered perfect Gothic columns. The nave will be thirty feet wide and sixty [illegible] high from floor to under side of groining, and will be [illegible] feet long. The nave will be [illegible] windows, each of which will contain over [illegible] and thirty feet of richly-tinted glass, thus producing a perfect flood of mellow light, which has been so successfully done in St. Ann's church in Twelfth street. At the entrance to the sanctuary the nave suddenly contracts, forming a [illegible], in the centre of which will be placed the [illegible]. Beyond the [illegible] nave [illegible] feet, forming a species of chapel [illegible] separated from the chancel by an open work [illegible] furnished with carved hard wood stalls [illegible] organ and altar. [illegible] as a [illegible] for the Capuchin Fathers, and will be lighted by a large east window containing figures in stained glass representing scenes in the life of St. Francis [illegible]. Around the body of the [illegible] will extend an arcade [illegible] numerous panels of which it is eventually [illegible] to paint Scriptural subjects. The side aisles are [illegible] feet wide, twenty-one feet high to under side of framing, and will be terminated at either end of the main [illegible] by chapels, each of which will contain a marble altar, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. These three altars will be [illegible] in [illegible] composed of variegated marbles, elaborately [illegible] and will be enriched with gold. The aisles will be [illegible] by lofty traceried windows [illegible] with glass of similar workmanship to that in nave. The pews and woodwork throughout the church will be made of hard wood of various kinds, oiled and decorated with gilding. The groining of roof will be painted sky blue, with gold stars. The rest of the church decorations will be in polychrome. All the ornamentation throughout has been designed by Mr. Le Brun in harmony and keeping with the style of architecture in which the church is built.

THE CHAPEL IN BASEMENT.

The edifice fronts sixty-eight feet on Thirtieth street and the site runs through the entire block to Thirty-first street. The basement is under the entire body of the church, and is 12 feet high and 1[illegible] feet in length. It has been fitted up as a chapel, and is provided with suitable altar, pews, light, heat, &c. The congregations that attend the services are large. The basement will continue to be occupied as at present until the completion of the church, when it will be used as a week day chapel, lecture room, &c.

THE CONVENT.

Fronting on the rear on Thirty-first street and extending the whole width is the convent of the Capuchins, which was first occupied by the fathers last week. This building is three stories high and basement; is faced with Philadelphia pressed brick, with trimmings in blue and Ohio stone, and is also designed in the French Gothic style. The central gable is surmounted by an open belfry containing the community bell. The interior is divided up in the most convenient manner, and contains, in addition to refectory, schoolroom and sacristy, a number of apartments for the use of the fathers. The entrance to the church from the convent is through the post choir and numerous side doors leading into the chancel. The pews will seat about twelve hundred persons and cost $170,000. The church is rapidly approaching completion and it is expected that it will be ready for dedication about the middle of May.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About one third of a century has elapsed since the Old School and the New School opposition parties in the Presbyterian Church of these United States separated after a long controversy and became distinct communities. On both sides there were able and sincere men who deeply regretted the division, but saw no way to avoid it. For years earnest efforts were made to bring about a reunion of the two branches. In the year 1869 the Old and New School General Assemblies met almost within speaking distance in New York—one in the Brick Church on Murray Hill, the other at Park avenue Presbyterian church. The movement towards union happily culminated the following year at Philadelphia. The bodies formerly one household, but long sundered by questions of doctrine and polity, became one again after a generation of separate and often rival action, to the great joy of the Presbyterians of the country. In commemoration of this notable event the congregation of Rev. Dr. Robinson's church, Fifty-fifth street, resolved to erect a Memorial Temple, in which they are to worship in the future. The pastor is an ecclesiastic well known for his learning and eloquence. He passed a considerable length of time in Europe, and officiated in Paris for the benefit of American residents and tourists.

THE FRONT ELEVATION.

The Memorial church will occupy the piece of ground southwest corner Madison avenue and Fifty-third street. It is 125 feet front by 120 feet deep. It is built in the round Gothic style. The walls are 40 feet up and are nearly ready for the roof. The church covers 80 feet front; the remaining 45 will be occupied by a lecture room, connected with the church by a common entrance, which is progressing as part of the general structure. The front elevation will present a pleasing appearance, though not marked with any attempt at ornamentation. At the corner of Madison avenue rises the tower to the height of 90 feet, and the spire, both constructed of stone. The distance from the sidewalk to the iron finial to surmount the latter will be 220 feet. The entrance to the tower is on Fifty-third street, which permits access to the galleries and the interior of the spire. The tower is divided into sections, each contrasting in workmanship. The lower openings are filled with stained glass and the upper ones by elaborate cut louvres. The angles are supported by buttresses, diminishing gracefully towards the top. The spire is peculiar and differs in most respects from all others in the city. Instead of being octagonal in shape it is square, with angles at each corner cut off, and these angles are to be filled with weatherings up to the apex. On the south of main building is a smaller tower, also entirely of stone, 85 feet in height. It affords admittance both to lecture room and church.

AUDITORIUM.

There are three main entrances in centre of front, above which are three windows, filled in with rich tracery and stained glass. Still above is a large circular window, which will furnish an abundant supply of light. The entrance to the auditorium from the vestibule is by three large folding doors. The floor will be divided into five aisles, the pews being arranged concentric with the pulpit. The interior of the church is 78 feet by 94; the height from floor to ceiling 45 feet. There will be ten large windows, with rich tracery heads, in stained glass. They will be 30 feet high and six feet wide. The chancel in the west end will be in accordance with the general Presbyterian custom—plain, without any attempt at ornamentation. The reading and praying desk will be on a platform ten feet deep by twenty feet wide, raised four feet from the floor. Placed in a recess above the pulpit will be a large organ. The galleries will entirely surround the interior, and that portion of them fronting the organ will be used as a choir.

LECTURE ROOM.

The lecture room building mentioned above will consist of three stories. The first will be one large, undivided apartment, provided with reading desk and pews. It will accommodate about two hundred persons and will be used for lectures, prayer meetings, discourses and weekly evening meetings. The two upper stories are devoted to Sunday school purposes. The wall that divides this building from the church will have a number of large, handsome windows filled with stained glass and which will throw a subdued religious light into the auditorium of the latter.

MATERIAL USED.

New Jersey stone has been used in the place surface of the structures; for trimmings and projections Dorchester (Nova Scotia) stone is employed. The exposed side of the church on Fifty-third street corresponds in style with the front, and the same descriptions of stone have been used. The architects, Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, have given special attention to the heating and ventilating arrangements. The pews in the aisles will seat 500 persons; the galleries 600. The church will cost $16[illegible],000, and be ready for occupation next fall. When completed Dr. Robinson's congregation will have good reason to be proud of their commodious and substantial church. Comfort and convenience have been kept prominently in view in preparing the plans. The church on Fifty-fifth street, which has been sold to a Baptist congregation, will be occupied until the Memorial Temple is dedicated.

COVENANT MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The Memorial Chapel of the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), situate on Forty-second street, near Second avenue, will be dedicated to the service of the Almighty about the 1st of next month. The congregation of the Church of the Covenant, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, pastor, worship on Park avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, and, being moved to extend the sphere of their usefulness and to accommodate some of their members who reside at a distance, are carrying out this new Presbyterian church enterprise. It is also intended as a memorial of the union of the two schools into which the Presbyterian Church was divided. The chapel occupies three lots of ground—a plot seventy feet by one hundred. The front is of pressed brick and Ohio stone. It is of the French-Gothic style, and the exterior appearance is both handsome and attractive. It is most substantially built, and has a tower and spire 90 feet in height. The interior is divided into a nave and two aisles; there are no galleries, and in consequence the effect is pleasant and imposing. The auditorium is spacious; the seats are arranged in semi-circular form around the pulpit, and the beautiful colored glass in the windows affords a subdued light that accords with the sacred character of the building. Its peculiarities may be stated as follows:—An abundance of air and ventilation in every part, unusual conveniences in every department and a degree of beauty not often seen in buildings of this class, gained by well designed proportions, the management of the roof or ceiling and the care given to every part. The building embraces a reading room, library and class rooms, and cost $5[illegible],000. Mr. J. C. Cady is the architect. He is now preparing plans for another Presbyterian church, to be erected on King street for Dr. Hall's congregation. It is to be in the Byzantine style: 42 by 100 feet and will cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. It is expected that the corner stone will be laid about the 1st of April.

FAITH MISSION CHAPEL.

The Faith Mission chapel, on Forty-sixth street, near Tenth avenue, has within a few days been completed. The library and reading room, forming part of the building, are not, however, yet finished. With the view of spreading the benefits of sound religious teaching in a district somewhat neglected, the congregation of Rev. Dr. Hastings' church (Presbyterian), on Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, sometime since determined to establish a chapel in the locality. The edifice, constructed of brick, covers two lots, 5[illegible] by 100 feet. The front is trimmed with bluestone, and at each end is a small tower with a spire. The side walls are twenty feet high, with slated roof. The exterior is quite plain, and the interior is in keeping, more or less, with the missionary object of the building. All the work is substantially done, and the furniture is of a plain and durable description.

LIBRARY AND AUDITORIUM.

On entering the chapel we find ourselves in an apartment [illegible] intended for a library and reading room, though not yet ready for use. This apartment connects with the auditorium [illegible] doors. The walls of the latter are colored gray and pointed with lines in imitation of stone work. Light is afforded in abundance by a number of windows [illegible] in with stained glass. Behind the minister's desk is the inscription [illegible] [illegible] framed engravings [illegible] including "The [illegible] of the Three Wise Men in the Stable of Bethlehem."

MISSIONARY SERVICES.

The [illegible] persons, and there [illegible] the mission [illegible] The services that have [illegible] were largely attended [illegible] permanently attached to the chapel [illegible] of apartments [illegible] for the accommodation [illegible] with all the necessaries [illegible] and commodious residence. [illegible] promises to have a good [illegible] on the main floor; the [illegible] immediately above the reading room [illegible] into the body of the chapel, [illegible] doors are so arranged that the gallery [illegible], and all sound kept away from [illegible] if necessary.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

There is a ladies' industrial school attached to the mission, which meets every Wednesday and Saturday. The object is to instruct girls in needlework. The end and scope of the society is to aid as far as possible the good and deserving, and with this view the ladies cut out clothing and prepare it for distribution. In certain cases garments are presented to attendants at the school. Every effort is made to inspire habits of industry and thrift among the young people, and the only reward the ladies ask is the knowledge that their efforts will prove beneficial. As a matter of course the congregation of Dr. Hastings' church take a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and they can be congratulated on having erected a neat and substantial building every way adapted for the good purpose they have in view. The building is well heated and ventilated. It cost about $15,000. The library, when opened, will contain 700 volumes, and be furnished with the newspapers and magazines of the day.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterians of Harlem are actively engaged in forwarding church enterprises. The old congregation contemplate building a new house of worship, and there is a new one now going up on 125th street. The congregation of the latter, though not numerous, are zealous and determined. The plans and specifications of a neat and commodious church have been completed, but the erection of a lecture room has been decided to be proceeded with first. The ground owned by the society is 100 feet square. The lecture room fronts 25 feet on 125th street, and runs the entire length of the lot. As soon as the latter building is finished the building of the church will be commenced; but as the congregation has secured a pastor for the new church he will officiate in the lecture room, which will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. The material used in the construction is Belleville and Dorchester stone. The interior is to be arranged in a commodious manner and have accommodation for about five hundred persons. The church is to have a fine appearance, with tower and spire 175 feet high. The lecture room is to form part of the entire structure, and is included in the complete design. The cost of the edifice now in course of erection, will be, when completed, about ten thousand dollars.

TRINITY CHURCH PARISH SCHOOL.

The vestry of Trinity church have not been unmindful of the educational wants of the lower wards of the city. Under their direction the building of a fine edifice at the corner of Church and Thames streets was commenced last July, and will be ready for occupation about the 1st of May. It is intended to be used as parish free and Sunday schools. The building is Gothic, in design of the thirteenth century or middle pointed period. It is 54 feet front by 73 in length, plain but unique in appearance, and built of Newark brown stone. The material of the inside walls is North River brick. It should be mentioned that the edifice contains offices for the clergy, sextons, organists, rooms for choir rehearsals, &c. Besides, one of the floors is adapted to the purpose of holding religious services when necessary, particularly during the Lenten season.

THE EXTERIOR.

The main entrance is on the northeast corner of Church street, over which is a series of richly traceried windows in stone. At the same end is the tower, having a slated spire. In the tower, which is perforated with louvers, to protect from the severity of weather and allow sound to be diffused, will be placed bells. In front of the gable is a traceried panel, containing an emblem of the Trinity. The gable is surmounted by an iron cross.

INTERIOR.

Entering from Church street we pass into a hall running the whole length of the building, at each end of which is a flight of iron stairs connecting each floor, of which there are four. The hall is covered by an iron and glass roof, through which pours a flood of light distributed through every part of the building by means of a large well-hole. The whole of this part is fireproof. The stairs will be ornamental in design. The floors and halls are to be tiled. Each floor has five arched windows in front; the sides have seven each. The upper floor of the building will be one large room, having an open timbered roof. This apartment will be used for exhibitions, lectures and occasionally for religious services. The gymnasium, play rooms, &c., are provided for in the basement. Heating and ventilating have been made a special study, and will be very complete. The building is amply provided with all conveniences, water closets and lavatories being on each floor.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Trustees of Trinity Parish are anxious to be of practical benefit to the people of the southern part of the city. It is now intended to have in the edifice on Church street an industrial school for girls, where the greatest pains will be taken to instruct all who attend in suitable and useful vocations. At the same time their education in the necessary branches of knowledge will not be overlooked. The school will accommodate about five hundred boys and girls, and will be entirely free. The building, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of $85,000. The architect is Mr. Richard Upjohn.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of 1870 authorized the city of New York to grant a site for a foundling asylum building, and also appropriated towards its erection $100,000 on condition that a similar sum should be raised for the same purpose by voluntary contributions. This was accomplished, and the city having granted the block bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets and Lexington and Third avenues the work on the asylum grounds has commenced. The Sisters of Charity, who have applied themselves to the care of foundling children, with all the responsibilities incident to the rearing of infants, naturally look forward with the greatest interest to the time when this building will be ready for occupation.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING AND CHAPEL.

The plans for the asylum were drawn by Mr. N. LeBrun, architect. Great care has been taken to embody in the arrangements all the latest improvements recommended by distinguished modern authorities. In the centre of the lot on Sixty-fifth street is placed the administrative building, 90 feet wide by 60 feet deep and five stories high, exclusive of basement. This building will contain the chief offices, parlors for visitors, dining rooms, workrooms, bathrooms, elevator, dormitories and infirmary for the Sisters. To the north of and connected with this building will be the chapel, 40 feet wide and 80 feet long. In the basement under the chapel will be the play rooms for the children.

THE WARDS.

On each side of the main building and parallel therewith will be two wards, each 3[illegible] feet wide and 90 feet long, with a pavilion at each end of the same about forty feet square. These wards will be three stories high, exclusive of the basement, and be placed at a sufficient distance apart from each other to allow an ample, free circulation of air and a full play of the sun's rays around them, and to aid which the corridors connecting them with the centre building and with each other will consist of open-arched passages, extending but one story in height. The heights of the several stories in the centre building and wards are as follows:—Basement, 10 feet 6 inches; first story, 15 feet 6 inches; second story, 14 feet 6 inches; third, fourth and fifth stories, 14 feet high—all in the clear. In the basement story of the various wards will be offices for the physicians, the dispensaries, nurses and sewing rooms, &c. In each story of the pavilions, at front and end of the wards, will be placed rooms for the accommodation of the Sisters in charge of the wards, storerooms, &c. At the north of the pavilions, in each story, will be the children's bathroom, a steam dyeing room, &c.

LAUNDRY.

At the centre of the lot on Sixty-ninth street will be placed a two-storied building, 50 feet front, for the laundries, ironries, drying room, kitchen and storeroom. In the upper story will be the accommodation and sleeping rooms for the servants of the establishment. The boilers for the generation of steam to heat and ventilate will be placed in a vault to be constructed under the pavement on Sixty-ninth street. The large ventilating shafts will be placed at the north end of the centre of the lot. The main shaft for ejecting foul air and the products of combustion will be 126 feet high; the shafts for fresh air will be 65 feet high.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The whole of the arrangements and combinations of the various buildings are made to aid as much as possible the easy performance of the administrative duties, between the central buildings and the pavilions. The greatest care has been taken in devising the plans to provide for a perfect system of heating and ventilation. The windows of the wards will also be peculiarly arranged for natural ventilation whenever such method is required during the warm season. The exterior of all the buildings will be faced with Philadelphia brick, relieved by sufficient Ohio stone dressings and bands of white and black brick, so as to produce, through the most economical means, a rich and pleasing appearance to the whole. A number of workmen are now engaged on the ground, and it is expected that by the close of 1872 the asylum will be far advanced toward completion.

THE AHAVATH CHESED SYNAGOGUE.

The congregation Ahavath Chesed, worshipping in the synagogue corner of Fourth street and avenue C, will soon occupy the splendid temple corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street, which is now nearly finished. The corner stone was laid December 14, 1870, and, considering the labor to be performed on a work of such magnitude and requiring such attention to details, the progress made has been unusually good. The temple Ahavath Chesed is built in the Moorish or Eastern style, with such modifications as were required by climate and available material. While keeping in view the distinctive light features of the style the architect has not overlooked the necessity for having the work substantially performed. As it is the edifice is one of the most remarkable in exterior appearance within the boundaries of the city. The large gilded cupolas crowning the towers that rise to a considerable height, are visible, particularly when the sun shines [illegible] long distance, and a closer inspection of the building [illegible] adds to the interest at first awakened. The interior, as mentioned below, will be a marvel in bright arabesque ornamentation. It may be well to mention that the word synagogue [illegible] assembly [illegible] in the new law [illegible] Christ and his apostles [illegible] to preach in these places. Although the Sacrifice could not be offered except in the tabernacle or temple the other exercises of religion were restricted to no particular place. Accordingly we find that the praises of God were sung at a very [illegible] in the [illegible] of the prophets. These assemblies, or meetings, became in progress of time fixed to certain places, and a regular order was observed in them, such appears to have been the origin of synagogues. Whatever may be the time they were first established it is certain that in the time of the apostles there were synagogues wherever there were Jews.

PLAN AND APPEARANCE OF EXTERIOR.

The Ahavath Chesed temple fronts [illegible] feet on Lexington avenue and 14[illegible] feet on Fifty-fifth street. The front elevation is composed of three divisions—a section devoted to the main entrance, with a tower and a stair wing on each side. The height of the centre or main division is 7[illegible] feet, the towers [illegible] from the sidewalk to finial, and the stair wings 57 feet. The towers are at base 14 feet square to the height of the stair wings, and are then changed into octagons, with handsome cornices, ending with round metal cupolas, each having, of course, the same diameter as the base of the tower. As stated above, these cupolas, high up at either end of the synagogue, are richly gilded, and are visible at a long distance. The towers project four feet in front of the main building, and the stair wings fall back six feet from the towers. The stair wings afford entrance to the aisles and galleries; they are surmounted by small minarets, constructed of light stone, with gilded finials. There are five entrances on the avenue, three of which are connected in the centre, and one in each wing. Above the main doorways is a large rosette, 15 feet in diameter, and there are a number of smaller windows in the several divisions of the front elevation. Ohio stone of light color has been used to divide the walls into panels. All cornices and ornamental work are of the same material. New Jersey stone has been used for the general filling in of the walls. The combination of colors in this respect alone gives to the exterior a light and very pleasing appearance. The appearance of the edifice on Fifty-fifth street corresponds in design with the front. There are five large windows in the recess of the elevation. At the upper end is a pavilion, with entrance to the building. Over the roof appears a clere-story, with circular windows to convey light into the galleries. Over the cornice and extending along the entire front on the avenue is a gallery of circular windows connecting the towers and wings on each side with the main building.

ARABESQUE DECORATIONS.

By the principal porch we enter the vestibule, 17 feet in length by 34 feet wide, affording ample room for worshippers to pass into the body of the synagogue by three doors opening to the auditorium and two side doors to the galleries. The impression made on the mind by the large size of the vestibule is by no means marred when the interior comes into full view. The painters and gilders are engaged at present in putting the finishing touches on their work; but enough can be seen to form an opinion of the elaborate decoration, the bright colors, and fanciful or ideal mixture of all sorts of figures and devices that cover every part of the ceilings, walls, columns and arches of the interior. Rich and mellow colors and gilding are combined in strange flowers, plants and objects involved and twisted and difficult to describe, but producing a very remarkable and brilliant effect. They are of Arabian or Eastern origin and supply the place of paintings, which are not permitted in synagogues. The floor is covered with colored mosaic tiling, and all the windows are in stained glass.

THE AISLES.

The interior is divided into nave and two aisles. The nave is 62 feet high and 41 wide; the side aisles are 37 feet high and 16 feet and a half wide. They are divided by richly ornamented cast iron columns, covered by Moorish or horseshoe arches, forming passage ways of an imposing appearance. Over the vestibule is an organ gallery, receiving light from the rose-window in front. The pipes of the organ are so arranged as to allow a complete view of this window to the congregation from the floor of the building. The gallery is surrounded by a richly decorated wide arch, and in front is a balcony in carved hard wood. At the end of the nave, which is 102 feet in length, is a raised platform, upon which is the pulpit for the Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Huebsch, and a desk for the Cantor, Rev. Mr. Welsh.

THE TABERNACLE.

The rear wall of the nave opens 27 feet, with a richly decorated arch, supported by four columns, highly ornamented. Beyond this opening is to be the arc, a tabernacle which is to hold the scrolls, or tables of the law. The arc is to be decorated in the most costly and beautiful manner. It is to be made of hard wood, and will occupy considerable space. Its columns, cupolas and arches will be richly gilded and will form of itself a miniature temple, 24 feet front and 40 feet high. Over it will be skylights, to diffuse a subdued and impressive light on the tabernacle. As the Jewish services are usually in the evening, and as the whole building will be illuminated by chandeliers, reflectors and wall brackets, the effect will be brilliant in the extreme.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF JEWISH TEMPLES.

Before the Christian era synagogues were built in imitation of the Temple of Jerusalem, with a court and porches, as is the case in the East at the present day. In the centre of the court was a chapel, supported by four columns, in which, on an elevation prepared for it, was placed the Book of the Law rolled up. In addition to the chapel there was erected within the court a large covered hall, or vestry, into which the people retired when the weather happened to be cold or stormy, and each family had its particular seat. The upper seats in the synagogue—that is, those that were nearest the chapel or place the sacred books were kept, were esteemed particularly honorable. Synagogues were sometimes called by the Jews schools, but they were careful to make an accurate distinction between such and the schools in which the Talmud was read, while the law merely was read in the synagogue. In the East it was the custom among the early Christians of worshipping with the head covered, as the Jews always have done. Indeed, it is the practice among the Oriental Christians to the present day not to uncover their heads in their religious meetings, except when they receive the eucharist. The new temple "Ahavath Chesed" follows the plan, as in all others, of having chapel or tabernacle to contain the books of the law. The sexes will not occupy different portions of the building during divine service.

DEDICATION.

The synagogue will be dedicated during Easter week. It will, when entirely finished, seat in aisles and galleries 1,400 people. The cost of the building, exclusive of ground, is estimated by Mr. Henry Fernback, the architect, at $175,000. The President, Mr. Ignatz Stein, with the consent of the congregation, has sold the property on Fourth street and avenue C, but it will be continued in occupation until the new temple is finished.

SUMMARY.

Annexed is a summary of the buildings for religious purposes now in course of construction in the city. The Foundling Asylum, which will have a handsome chapel, and Trinity parish school, several apartments of which are to be used for church purposes, are not included. The corner stone of a new Presbyterian church in King street will be laid on or about the first of April. The value of land is not included in cost:—

Collegiate, Dutch Reformed, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street; accommodation, 1,5[illegible]0; cost, $400,000.

St. Bartholomew, Episcopal, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street; accommodation, 1,000; cost, $200,000.

Ahavath Chesed, Jewish, Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street; accommodation, 1,200; cost, $175,000.

St. John Baptist, Roman Catholic, Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; accommodation, 1,000; cost, $170,000.

Memorial, Presbyterian, Madison avenue and Fifty-third street; accommodation, 1,400; cost, $160,000.

Memorial Covenant chapel, Presbyterian, Forty-second street and Second avenue; accommodation, 750; cost, $5[illegible],000.

Faith Mission chapel, Presbyterian, Forty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; accommodation, 500; cost, $15,000.

Harlem, Presbyterian, 125th street; accommodation, 500; cost, $8,000.

THE ALLEGED BOSTON SWINDLE.

Card from Henry Brock, the Late Proprietor of the Defunct Commercial Agency.

The following refers to an article published in the HERALD on the 31st ult:—

TROY, Feb. 7, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The press have generally commented on my failure to successfully conduct my commercial agency in Boston. I should have taken no notice of this had not my friends urged me to reply to several editorials which were calculated to convey the impression that I did not enter into business in good faith with my patrons; that I had appropriated subscriptions to my own use dishonestly.

On the 16th of October, 1871, I concluded an agreement with James W. Kimball to purchase from him the good will, interests, papers, books, manuscript reports, &c., of his commercial agency for the sum of $32,500, the payments to be made by instalments on the first day of each year, the period to extend to ten years. This also included the lease of the office. The life insurance was effected through the Continental Life Insurance Company and handed to Mr. Kimball. The business was running in association with McK., S. & Co., of New York, and the Boston office, like all other associated offices, kept corrected lists of traders from old Registers, to be printed in January and July of each year by McK., S. & Co.; which books were, when printed, sold to the Boston and other associates. I found, on taking the business, that the young man whose duty it was to keep the Register proofs corrected in the Boston office for New England had been instructed to use as a basis for the intended publication for January 1872 the old sheets of book of January 1871, instead of July; the object, Mr. Kimball told him, was to save the time and expense (about $[illegible]) of rebinding the July proofs for printer and office use. Furthermore, McK., S. & Co. insisted on having the proofs immediately, in their imperfect state.

As a natural result, the book for January, when printed, was very unreliable, as I frankly stated in its preface, and it would not sell, and whenever seen injured my business with the credit-granting community. This unexpected delay of over three weeks in receiving the work, and finding it so incorrect when received, deranged my financial calculations—expenditures continued, income almost stopped. But this book concerning itself, I might have floated the business by cutting prices and making unremunerative subscriptions, but I saw that without additional capital I could not make my business a success. My efforts to obtain more capital were fruitless; my health had become impaired by day and night work and anxiety, and, being unable to meet a payment due Mr. Kimball, I made my position known to him.

On January 26, 1872, Mr. Kimball's attorney took possession of the office, but wanted me to carry it on for the benefit of creditors. The sequel has all been told. I went to visit my family in Canada, and this was made the subject of invidious remarks—that I had run away to defraud creditors, &c.

Now, I am not the kind of a man to run away from any difficulty, and will take this opportunity to say that if my presence in Boston will be productive of any benefit to my creditors or subscribers I shall go there if the means are provided me. Time will show whether I have lost the confidence and esteem of all who have known, trusted and tried me for years, and, if my health is spared, no one will be a loser by having trusted me. Respectfully,

HENRY BROCK.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two story frame building 260 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by Jerry Harrigan as a liquor store. The damage done amounted to about $250. The place was fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA'S BOGUS DOCTORS.

The Senatorial Investigation—The Bogus Doctors Endeavor to Criminate the Faculties of the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson College The Herald Correspondent; Mr. Reed, of Forney's Press, and the Bogus Doctors Examined—Will the Charters of the Diploma Sellers Be Taken from Them?

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1872.

The *exposé* of the NEW YORK HERALD, and the Philadelphia *Press* has at last brought forth fruit. The authorities determined some time ago that an investigation should be ordered, and to this end Mr. John Sharkey, an ex-detective of the District Attorney's office, was employed to find witnesses—parties who had bought diplomas or had them offered for a money consideration, without the necessary educational accomplishments. That Mr. Sharkey has performed his task with credit will be evident to any one who reads the testimony. I have seen three diplomas alleged to have been sold for $.5 and upwards, and have been informed by Mr. Sharkey that he has secured a number of witnesses, principally "amendments," who will swear positively to having bought diplomas.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,

consisting of Senators Randall, chairman; Strang, Humphreys, Crawford and Weakley, adjourned from Harrisburg to the Girard House, in this city, and continued the investigation this morning. Among those present were Professor Rogers, of the Pennsylvania University; Professor Rand and Dr. Ralph M. Townsend, of Jefferson College, and Mr. Spencer Miller, counsel for the Pennsylvania University, all interested for the honor of their own celebrated institutions and hopeful that the investigation would end in forever breaking up the outrageous traffic in diplomas and annul the charters of the bogus colleges.

THE INVESTIGATION BEGAN

at ten o'clock this morning. Dr. (?) Bissell, of the Pine street concern, was the first witness called, and to cover up his own unlawful actions endeavored to criminate the Pennsylvania University, than which none stands higher in point of merit and distinguished position in America.

He testified:—I am a graduate of the old Medical College of Vermont; two or three months ago Thomas H. Richards came to me and wanted me to go with him to Europe, more particularly to England; he had some blank diplomas of the University of Pennsylvania, of this city; he also showed me an advertisement which he had had inserted in the London *Athenæum* relative to their sale; he wanted me to go with him and help dispose of the diplomas; I did not examine these blanks.

Q. Do you know anything about the sale of diplomas? This question the witness declined to answer, on the ground that it might criminate himself.

He continued:—Richards told me that he could command from fifteen to thirty guineas apiece for the "A. M.'s" and the "A. B.'s," but that the "M. D.'s" did not bring so good a price, and didn't go off so well.

Buchanan, another illustrious member of the Pine street concern, the one who attempted to bribe the HERALD correspondent, was next called, and testified as follows:—

I reside at Chew's Landing; I am connected as a teacher with the Eclectic College, located in Pine street; I have been connected with the American University for four or five years; I am connected with the Board of Surgery; we require three years' study to entitle a person to a diploma; this includes two courses of lectures and an examination; we have regular times for lecturing; I have never granted diplomas under any other rules; no degrees of merit ever have been granted under any other rules; my signature is attached to Dr. Hall's diploma; none of the money for Dr. Hall's diploma reached the institution that I am connected with; his degree was a mere honorary degree; I do not know of an instance where money was paid for honorary degrees; I had a copy of a letter from Dr. Davis, of Mahanoy, who received it from Dr. Rand, of the Jefferson College, offering to sell a diploma for $150; it said nothing about undergoing an examination; Dr. Davis had an additional degree conferred by us; he afterwards made a donation of $25 to the college; he did not appear before me to undergo an examination; Dr. McCarthy, of Huntingdon county, obtained a diploma from us after a course of two weeks, and on the presentation of two tickets for other courses he had attended; I considered him, after examination, fully entitled and qualified to practice medicine.

DR. WILLIAM PAINE,

President of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, another college accused of selling diplomas, was next called, and testified as follows:—

I am connected with the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery as the teacher of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology; I have no connection with any other school; I believe that diplomas have been granted from our institution without the recipient attending lectures there; the honorary degree has been granted occasionally to those who have been engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery long enough to establish their capacity beyond a doubt; these cases are, however, very rare; the ordinary degrees are conferred after three years of study and the attendance upon two courses of lectures; all institutions that I know of sell their diplomas; so far as I know no person has ever received a diploma from our institution who is not fully qualified to practise medicine; we have recently enforced rules in our institution requiring the Janitor to call the roll at least once a day and report all absentees to the Dean; there have not been to my knowledge any diplomas for the regular degrees granted to parties who have not attended lectures; I think there have been cases where diplomas have been granted to parties who have only attended one course of lectures after they have been in practice for some time; in 1869 a gentleman called on me and stated that he had eighty blank diplomas of the University of Pennsylvania and wanted to dispose of them, saying that money could be made out of it; I believe his uncle was a professor in the University, and he said he got the diplomas through him; diplomas in our institution are issued by the authority of the trustees alone, on the recommendation of the professors; none of the professors except myself are members of the Board of Trustees; I desire to correct a statement made before this committee by some gentlemen connected with the University of Pennsylvania, that students were deceived in the purchase of scholarships in our institution, supposing that they were in the Pennsylvania University; we have cases of students in our University who have stated that they supposed their tickets were for our institution, and when they went to the University of Pennsylvania they were informed that it was the Philadelphia University, and there was no other University in Philadelphia; I think there has been as much fraud practised in that institution upon students as could possibly have been anywhere else; in regard to the issue of degrees other than M. D. there has been a degree of LL.D. conferred on the Hon. Judge Tuttle, of Ohio; I desire to explain another matter; I have seen it reported that a person in Harrisburg had stated that he received a diploma from me (Dr. Hylton—Rep.); I desire to say that no such person ever obtained any diploma from us; we are also constantly annoyed by letters from Europe asking if we have agents there, and I now state that we have no agents there or anywhere, and have never had anything to do with the traffic in degrees or any other collegiate honors; there is another matter of which I desire to make mention in reference to degrees other than "M. D." that have been granted; Judge Lowry suggested to our board some time ago that we should confer the degree of LL.D. upon some of the more distinguished barristers of this city and upon the judges; when one of the faculty endeavored to find out upon whom such a degree could be conferred he was astonished to find that the field had been carefully gone over by the University of Pennsylvania, and that nearly every judge, excepting Judge Pierce, had had the LL.D. from that institution!

The HERALD correspondent who wrote up the Eclectic College in Pine street in November last was then called.

I am correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD; I visited the Eclectic College, in Pine street, some time last November, on account of some statements I had seen in a New York paper; I was shown through the college, and in the evening I received a note asking me to come down in the morning; I went, and met Dr. Bissell; he asked me to attend lectures, but I declined; he then told me that whatever I would write in favor of the college would be paid for; I stated that he certainly misunderstood me, and I left; afterwards I thought that if I appeared to coincide with their views I might learn more points, and I went back; I met Dr. Buchanan, who was very warm; he finally agreed to pay for whatever I wrote in favor of the college; after talking a short time I arose as if to leave, when Dr. Buchanan came to me with two five dollar notes, which he gave me; I sent the money to the NEW YORK HERALD, with a statement of the facts, and they gave the money to the Sisters of Charity.

Q. Do you know of any diplomas having been sold by this college? A. No, sir; none have been sold to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any one having been offered a diploma for a money consideration? A. I do not.

A DIPLOMA OFFERED FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Joseph E. Reed, sworn:—I am a reporter of the *Press*; some time in February, 1871, I was directed by the manager of the *Press*, where I was then engaged, to endeavor to sift out this matter of selling diplomas; I went to the Pine Street College, and had with me a fictitious letter, which I had written to myself, signed [illegible] E. M. Brown, Chicago, Ill., stating that he had served as a hospital steward in the Southern army, and was now keeping a drug store in Chicago, and he thought it would be a paying business to combine the practice of medicine with his drug trade, and he understood that there was an institution in Philadelphia where diplomas were sold; I told Dr. Buchanan that I did not know much of this man Brown, and he advised the Doctor to correspond with him; in a week or two I returned and saw him again; he said he had written to Mr. Brown, but had not had a reply, and asked me to write; I then asked how much it would cost to get a diploma, and Dr. Buchanan arose and closed the door, and in a confidential manner whispered that $25 would get a diploma.

WHAT A MAN CAN LEARN IN THREE MONTHS.

C. S. Gates, sworn:—Dr. [illegible] told me that any man was a —— fool to waste his time studying, and that he could [illegible] up any —— [illegible] expose him; [illegible] said that Dr. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, would [illegible] with him [illegible] I am now [illegible] my fourth course at Pine Street College; I [illegible] after six months' study in that institution; [illegible] at the [illegible], Jefferson College, [illegible] and Homeopathic [illegible]; I think the Pine Street College gave me as much in three months as the other [illegible] three years; I would not give a cent for them [illegible] I am [illegible] at the [illegible], and if the [illegible] had a death warrant [illegible] and cold water [illegible], and I [illegible] as I please with [illegible] own [illegible] of several years [illegible] got my diploma.

[illegible] No. 2[illegible] [illegible]-sixth street, [illegible] Medical College of Pennsylvania; I have been [illegible] twenty-one years, and have been [illegible] of the Faculty for fifteen years; about three years ago we received a letter from the [illegible] Medical College of [illegible] that [illegible] of that college were [illegible] and Europe, about three weeks after [illegible] I was called on by a gentleman who told me that parties [illegible] neighborhood of Third and Pine streets had [illegible] of all the Philadelphia colleges and some European ones; I was not able to find them, and I never saw one of them myself; I have no knowledge of any degrees being granted by our college to anybody who has not [illegible] the requirements of our college.

At the conclusion of Dr. [illegible] testimony the committee adjourned until three P. M.

There is more testimony to come that will in all probability result in closing at least one of these [illegible]. [illegible] seems to be to find a man who has actually bought a diploma, as those who have bought them fear they may be indicted on the [illegible] of [illegible]. The investigation will continue on Monday next.

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HORSE NOTES.

A tract of land, measuring some eighty acres, on the outskirts of Utica, has been purchased by the Utica Driving Park Association, and will be rapidly fitted up with facilities for a first class park. The capital stock is $100,000. The first meeting, it is contemplated, will take place during the week succeeding the next summer meeting at Buffalo, and $40,000 in purses and stakes will be offered.

The following is a list of the race horses in training in the vicinity of New York. These, together with the stables of Messrs. Sanford and Babcock, now in the South, will make the Northern stables for the coming campaign 100 horses strong:—

AT MADISON, N. J.

Mr. D. D. Withers' Stable—Francis Midgeley, Trainer.

Vespucius, ch. h., by Planet out of Columbia, 6 years.
Elsie, br. f., by Leamington out of Babta, 4 years.
Mimi, br. f., by Eclipse out of Hennie Farrow, 3 years.
King Ernest, imp. b. c., by King Tom out of Ernestine, 3 years.
Blenkiron, imp. b. c., by Saunterer out of Feodorowna, by Kingston, 3 years.
Stonehenge, imp. b. c., by Blair Athol out of Coimbra, by Kingston, 2 years.
Imported b. c., by Marsyas out of Marchioness, 2 years.
Imported br. f., by Saunterer out of Moula, by Touchstone, 2 years.
Imported b. f., by Dundee out of Barricade, by Kingston, 2 years.

AT HOLMDEL, N. J.

Mr. F. Morris' Stable—William Brown, Trainer.

Devastation, b. c., by Eclipse out of imp. Barbarity, 3 years.
St. Patrick, b. c., by Eclipse out of Slasher Barbarity, 3 years.
Chivalry, b. c., by Eclipse out of Etiquette, by Mariner, 3 years.
Blucher, b. g., by Eclipse out of mare by Slasher out of Fidelity, 3 years.
Chestnut colt, by Eclipse out of Mollie Jackson, 2 years.
Chestnut colt, by Eclipse out of Etiquette, 2 years.
Bay colt, by Eclipse out of Vanity, 2 years.

AT CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

Messrs. Hunter & Travers' Stable—A. J. Minor, Trainer.

Buckden, imp. b. c., by Lord Clifden out of Consequence, 3 years.
Alarm, b. c., by Eclipse out of Maud, 2 years.
Emily Fuller, b. f., by Eclipse out of Ollata, 3 years.
Satirist, ch. c., by Censor out of Fannie Fern, 2 years.
Reviler, ch. c., by Censor out of Jennie Rose, 3 years.
Megara, b. f., by Eclipse out of Ulrica, 2 years.
Quits, ch. f., by Eclipse out of Columbia, 2 years.
Girl of the Period, b. f., by Eclipse out of Ollata, 2 years.
Luna, b. f., by Asteroid out of Glencliffe, 2 years.
Iona, b. f., by Leamington out of Pussy, 2 years.
Strachino, imp. blk. c., by Parmesan out of May Bell.
Captain Garland, ch. c., by Leamington out of Genista, 2 years.
Saturn, ch. c., by Planet out of Jennie H., 2 years.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.

By D. McDaniel.

Oysterman, Jr., b. g., by Oysterman, dam by Pill Brown, aged.
Harry Bassett, ch. c., by Lexington out of Canary Bird, 4 years.
Abd-el-Koree, ch. c., by Australian out of Rescue, 4 years.
Tubman, b. c., by War Dance out of Lassie of Sydney, 4 years.
Hubbard, ch. c., by Planet out of Minnie Mansfield, 3 years.
Joe Daniels, ch. c., by Australian out Dollie Carter, 3 years.
Sue Rider, b. f., by Knight of St. George out of Glycera, 3 years.
Chestnut filly, by Julius, dam by Arlington, 3 years.
Mary Harding, gr. f., by Leamington out of Lady Sykes, 3 years.
Lady Motley, b. f., by Lexington out of Lee Paul's dam, 3 years.
Boss Tweed, b. c., by Asteroid out of Alabama, 3 years.
Cross-the-Sea, imp. ch. c., by Ely out of Beatrice, 2 years.
Cora Linn, ch. f., by Lexington out of Dollie Carter, 2 years.
Chestnut filly, by Planet out of Minnie Mansfield, 2 years.
Chestnut filly, by Kentucky out of Zaidee, 2 years.
Brown filly, by Leamington out of Wombat, 2 years.
Brown filly, by Blackbird, dam by Planet, 2 years.
Bay filly, by Julius, dam by Arlington, 2 years.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. T. W. Doswell's Stable.

Eolus, b. c., by Leamington out of Fannie Washington, 4 years.
Wine Sap, b. f., by Vandyke out of Nina, 4 years.
Midday, b. m., by Eclipse out of Ninetta, 5 years.
Armistice, b. f., by Abd-el-Kader out of Ninetta, 3 years.
Teetotal, b. f., by Young Melbourne out of Young Utilla, by Yorkshire, 3 years.
Collector, ch. c., by Revenue out of Garland, by Uncle Vic, 3 years.

AT BABYLON, L. I.

Mr. Belmont's Stable—Jacob Pincus, Trainer.

Telegram, ch. h., by Censor out of Maud, 5 years.
By-the-Sea, ch. c., by Thormanby out of Bernice, 4 years.
Wade Hampton, br. c., by Asteroid out of Hamburg's dam, 3 years.
Gray Planet, gr. c., by Planet out of Eagless, 3 years.
Woodbine, ch. f., by Censor or Kentucky out of Fleur des Champs, 3 years.
Keep Dark, br. f., by Eclipse out of Maroon, 3 years.
Polenta, ch. f., by Macaroni out of Sister to Donna del Lago, 3 years.
Victoria, ch. f., by Censor out of Camilla, 3 years.
Electra, ch. f., by Kentucky out of Bernice, 2 years.
Medora, b. f., by Kentucky out of Camilla, 2 years.
Indiana, b. f., by Kentucky out of Varina, 2 years.
Silk Stockings, ch. c., by Kentucky out of Fluke, 2 years.
Periwinkle, ch. c., by Kentucky out of Fleur des Champs, 2 years.
Imp. bay colt, by Breadalbane out of Ellermire, by Chanticleer, 2 years.
Oaklands, b. c., by Leamington out of Babta, 2 years.
Count D'Orsay, ch. c., by Kentucky out of Lady Blessington, 2 years.
Glenelg, 6 years } wintering at Saratoga.
Kingfisher, 5 years }

AT MONTREAL, CANADA.

By C. J. Alloway.

Duffy, br. g., by Hunter's Lexington out of Olio, 6 years.
Milesian, ch. h., by Mickey Free out of Carnelian, 6 years.
Mitchell, b. g., by Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 6 years.
Burgundy, imp. br. h., by Claret out of Miss Jefferson, 5 years.
Chestnut colt, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, 4 years.
Rainbow, gr. c., by Thunder out of Seven Oaks, 4 years.
Claret, b. c., by Reporter out of Seven Oaks, 4 years.
Filly, by Jerome Edgar out of Verge, 3 years.
Colt, by Thunder out of Verge, 4 years.

AT HOLMDEL, N. J.

By Charles S. Lloyd.

Diplomat, br. c., by imp. Leamington out of Lady Spang, by Gazan, 3 years.
Lauretta, br. f., by imp. Leamington out of imp. Jerusalem, 3 years.
Annie Hall, bl. f., by imp. Leamington out of Echo, by Lexington, 3 years.
Wildidle, b. c., by imp. Australian out of Idlewild, 2 years.
Wizard, br. c., by Concord, dam by Revenue, 2 years.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Great All England Handicap at Sunderland.

The competition in the above event, after being adjourned until Monday, was finally recommenced on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a pretty fair muster of spectators, who patiently faced the miserable weather in order to witness the conclusion of the handicap. There were nine competitors (with twelve lots) remaining in, and the following was the result:—

R. Johnson, Minton, eighteen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—8.
W. Fenton, Sunderland, seventeen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—14.
J. Graham, Sunderland, seventeen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—10.
R. Richardson, Fily Me, twenty yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—22.
R. Richardson (second lot)—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—14.
J. Forster, Gateshead, seventeen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—22.
J. Forster (second lot)—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—22.
T. Lamb, Hetton, sixteen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—9.
T. Lamb (second lot)—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—12.
J. Minto, Felling, eighteen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—8.
J. Gray, Cramlington, seventeen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—22.
S. Hall, Sunderland, sixteen yards rise—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—11.

Darkness setting in, Richardson, Forster (two lots) and Gray, who had all their birds down at the end of the twenty-second round agreed to divide the first four prizes, amounting to £48 10s., while Richardson (second lot) and W. Fenton shared the fifth prize of 70s.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

James Remington, a conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad, disappeared on Friday last under mysterious circumstances. He arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday last, with his wife from Philadelphia, and on Friday afternoon he went out, telling the lady before he started that he was going to the bank to draw $200, but since that time he has not returned. The lady called upon Inspector Jameson yesterday at police headquarters and explained to him that she had been left at the hotel in a completely destitute condition and she was very anxious to find some clue to her husband. The inspector looked over the returns and found the man had not sustained any accident, and from all appearances the matter looks like a case of cruel desertion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Feb. 18, 1872.

The week in commercial circles has been without special feature of novelty. Wheat was higher but still devoid of speculative interest, while cotton was unsettled but without important fluctuation.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was irregular under, for so brief a period, a quite frequent variation in the supply and demand. The banks sent a good deal of money West and South, and some of the speculative combinations interested in lower prices for stocks helped the scarcity at times, but every rise to seven per cent brought money from other sources chiefly from the Eastern cities, and hence activity was only spasmodic. The market is best quoted at 6 a 7 per cent for loans on miscellaneous stocks and 5 a 6 per cent on government bonds. Saturday afternoon the supply was unusually abundant after accounts had been generally made up, and transactions on stocks occurred at 6 a 2 per cent.

Commercial paper is not so readily taken, in view of anticipated dearer rates for money for the next month or two, and prime double names are quoted 7 a 8½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was firm and rates closed on the basis of 109¼ a 109⅜ for sixty days sterling and 110 a 110⅛ for sight bills.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The government bond market recovered steadily from the depression occasioned by the semi-panic at London at the prospect of war between the two countries, and prices recovered to within ¼ per cent of those prevailing just before the Alabama claims excitement, the latest buyers being the foreign bankers, who were rectifying their too hasty judgment of the consequences of the agitation. The lower ruling of gold at the close of the week and a little reaction in London prices made the market heavy on Saturday and quotations fell off a fraction, when the market became steady and wound up as follows:—United States currency sixes, 114 a 114¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114½ a 114⅝; do. do., coupon, 115¼ a 115⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 110⅜ a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112 a 112¼; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do. do., coupon, 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 110⅜ a 110⅞.

THE GOLD MARKET.

With the dissipation of the Alabama claims war cloud and the introduction of a proposition in Congress to allow one-third of the customs to be paid in greenbacks, gold declined from 110⅜ to 110⅛, but became steady at 110¼ a 110⅜—the quotation for two days running—the only interest in the market being in connection with the daily settlement of the merchants for customs. Three weeks hence the Treasury begins the redemption of $40,000,000 of five twenties, and as it is as yet extremely doubtful what use the foreign owners of these bonds will make of the gold paid them—whether they will reinvest it here or call it home—the gold speculation is without a guide and appears too listless to solve the problem. The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	110⅜	110¼
Tuesday	110⅜	110¼
Wednesday	110⅜	110¼
Thursday	110⅜	110¼
Friday	110⅜	110¼
Saturday	110⅜	110¼

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was for the most part dull, and a lower range of prices prevailed. Outside of the bearish relation to the market of certain lately successful speculative combinations, competent by the prestige of good luck and additional means to help a movement suitable to their plans, the decline was initiated by a break in Union Pacific following the retirement of the Pennsylvania interest from the direction. It was at first supposed that the Vanderbilt interest was also withdrawn, and a report to that effect occasioned a fall of about five per cent for the week; but as the real facts soon after came to the surface, and it was ascertained that the Vanderbilt interest had remained and would make Mr. Horace F. Clark President at the March election, there was a sudden recovery of over two per cent. Meantime a new issue of five millions of Hannibal and St. Joseph had demoralized the market, and, following the Union Pacific break, communicated weakness generally. In the mining stocks Quicksilver advanced to 35, "discounting" the expiration of the contract under which the product of the mine has been delivered on profitless, if not losing, terms, to the Bank of California. The stock about a year ago was selling at 4 a 5. On Saturday the prevailing feature was dulness, the market closing strong.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during Saturday:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97⅛	96¾
Harlem	110	109
Erie	31	30⅝
Reading	113⅛	113
Lake Shore	91	90⅛
Wabash	76⅛	75½
Northwestern	73⅝	73⅛
Northwestern preferred	90⅝	90⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	110⅞
St. Paul	55⅝	55⅛
St. Paul preferred	75⅞	75⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅞
Union Pacific	34⅛	32⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	44⅛	43⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	63	62
Western Union Telegraph	69⅛	68⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅞	57

CLOSING PRICES—FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	69 a 69⅛	N'western pf	90⅛ a 90⅝
Pacific Mail	57⅞ a 57⅞	Rock Island	111⅛ a 111¼
N Y Cen con	97 a 97⅛	St. Paul	55⅛ a 55⅞
N Y Cen scrip	92⅞ a 92⅞	St. Paul pref	75⅜ a 75⅝
Erie	30⅞ a 31	Wabash	75⅞ a 76⅛
Reading	113 a 113⅛	Ohio & Miss	44⅛ a 44⅜
Lake Shore	90⅞ a 91	Bos. Har & Erie	3⅞ a 4
Union Pacific	34⅛ a 34⅜	Han & St Jo	43⅞ a 43⅞
Pittsburg	90⅛ a 90⅞	Col. C & Ind Cen	21⅛ a 21⅞
Northwestern	73⅞ a 73⅞		

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern list was less active and irregular. A fresh interest seemed taken in North Carolinas, the old bonds advancing to 34. The Southern Carolinas were quieter and on the whole steady. The recent Virginia legislation rejecting the consol coupons as payment for taxes influenced lower prices for Virginias. Tennessees were strong and rather the feature of the week, particularly at the close. The following were the latest quotations for the Southern list, inclusive of those for the leading Southern railroad and municipal bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66¾ a 67; do., new, 66⅜ a 67; Virginia, ex coupon, 55 a 56; do., registered stock, old, 45 a 52; do. sixes, consols, 55 a 55½; do., deferred scrip, 18 a 19; Georgia sixes, 75 a 78; do. sevens, 85 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33⅛ a 35; do., funding, 1866, 23 a 28; do. do., 1868, 21 a 23; do., new, 18 a 19; do., special tax, 14 a 15, Missouri sixes, 94 a 94⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 63; do., new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 63 a 66; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 54 a 60; do., new, January and July, 33 a 33½; do. do., April and October, 31 a 32; Arkansas sixes, funded, 56 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 93 a 95; do. interest eights, 85 a 86, do. second mortgage eights, 80 a 88; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 83 a 86, do. do. second do. eights, 75 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 87 a 90; do. do. second do., 78 a 82; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 86 a 87; do. do. second do., 78 a 88, Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 60; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 60 a 62, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 51 a 53; Memphis city sixes, 50 a 60, Savannah city sevens, 84 a 86; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do., issue railroad sixes, 72 a 75, do. sevens, 70 a 77.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The week's statement of the associated banks is very unfavorable, owing to a large reduction in both their specie and legal tender reserves. The specie has fallen another million and a half under the steady influx of gold into the Treasury in payment of custom duties, while the greenbacks are down nearly a million dollars, in consequence chiefly of speculative manipulation, although a large proportion of the loss in this item can be fairly attributed to the shipments of currency to the out-of-town banks, much of it going to the South, where, under the more orderly relations of capital and labor gradually established since the close of the war, the planting of the annual cotton crop is beginning to be an influence upon our money market, much the same as the movement of the crop itself. This is an entirely new element in our monetary situation, for with the system of slavery before the war, the planting of the crop involved no heavy initiative outlay to laborers, and with the five or six years succeeding the war capital and labor went shares in the product of the plantation. Hence the cotton crop made money active only when it started to leave the plantations for the river and seaport towns. But within a year or so the relations between the cotton growers and the colored laborers have changed, and are now practically the same as those which exist between the farmer and his "hands." To set this great labor machine in operation generally for the first time a great deal of money is required; and inquiry at the banks shows that the Southern banks are drawing heavily on their New York deposits. The loss in deposits for the week is over three and a quarter millions, and is, doubtless, a rising average for the reason that the loans show a contraction of only half a million, whereas a statement of to-day's aggregate loans would probably show a decrease of over a million as compared with last Saturday. With this allowance the several items are reconciled to each other and the statement explained even without crediting the stock cliques with interference. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Loans	$285,422,200	$284,911,300
Specie	21,272,300	19,589,400
Circulation	28,161,700	28,149,200
Deposits	221,019,500	217,697,200
Legal tenders	46,625,100	45,629,300

The changes being as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$510,900
Decrease in specie	1,682,900
Decrease in circulation	12,500
Decrease in deposits	3,322,300
Decrease in legal tenders	995,800

An analysis of the above shows that the loss of reserve has been $2,678,700, against a decrease of only $3,334,800 in liabilities. The surplus reserve is, therefore, further impaired this week to the extent of $1,845,000, and is now reduced to $3,748,100.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair inquiry to-day for most all descriptions, and considerable sales could have been made if holders would make slight concessions, but this they appear unwilling to do, remaining firm in their views. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16¾c. a 16⅞c.; fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; good, 17⅝c. a 17⅞c.; prime, 18⅛c. a 18⅜c., gold, in bond, sixty days, Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19⅛c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14⅛c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—Transactions in cotton on the spot were restricted by the firmness of holders. Prices advanced ⅛c. per lb. For future delivery there was a fair inquiry at ⅛c. higher rates. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	201	270	471
Consumption	240	65	305
Speculation	16	171	187
Total	457	506	963

—Included in the above are 12 bales to arrive.

For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—February, 100 at 22⅝c., short notice; 100 at 22 9-16c., regular, March, 100 at 22 13-16c., 600 at 22⅞c., 600 at 22 13-16c., 200 at 22⅞c., 400 at 22 13-16c., 600 at 22⅞c.; April, 200 at 23⅛c., 900 at 23⅛c., 800 at 23 7-16c.; May, 100 at 23⅝c., 400 at 23⅝c.; June, 100 at 23⅞c., 100 at 23⅞c., 100 at 23 11-16c. Total, 5,600 bales. To-day—February, 500 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 11-16c.; March, 300 at 22 15-16c., 1,000 at 22⅞c., 400 at 22 15-16c., 1,300 at 22⅞c., 100 at 22 15-16c., 700 at 22⅞c., 1,400 at 23c., 300 at 22 15-16c., 2,000 at 23c.; April, 1,100 at 23⅛c., 100 at 23 9-16c., 200 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23⅛c., 500 at 23 9-16c., 1,000 at 23⅝c., 100 at 23 9-16c., 300 at 23⅝c., 200 at 23 11-16c., 100 at 23⅝c.; May, 800 at 23⅞c., 100 at 23 13-16c., 200 at 23⅞c., 200 at 23 15-16c.; June, 400 at 23⅞c., 100 at 23 15-16c., 200 at 23⅞c., 100 at 23 13-16c., 500 at 24c.; July, 400 at 24c.; August, 100 at 24c. Total, 15,100 bales. Grand total, 20,700 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed steady as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d., by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, 11-16c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅝c. a 1c., gold. The receipts at the cotton ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 802, New Orleans, 4,350, Mobile, 2,271; Savannah, 1,158, Charleston, 949; Wilmington, 273; Norfolk, 849; Baltimore, 290; New York, 578; Boston, 185. Total, 11,629; this day last week, 15,782; this day last year, 17,544. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛
Good ordinary	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Low middling	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛
Middling	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	24
Good middling	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝

The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, flour, 3,346 bbls.; corn, 39,300 bushels; corn meal, 100 bbls. and 645 bags; oats, 7,525 bushels; barley, 9,200 do., and for the week, flour, 20,760 bbls.; wheat, 3,870 bushels; corn, 376,400 do.; oats, 61,300 do.; corn meal, 2,215 bbls. and 3,255 bags; barley, 85,000 bushels; rye, 65 do. The flour market ruled firm under a moderate inquiry. The sales aggregate about 11,000 bbls., including 2,500 bbls. of Southern. Corn meal was dull and nominal for both bbls. and city sacked. Rye flour was quiet, but steady. Small sales within the range of our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 25
Extra State	6 60 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 70 a 6 20
Extra do	6 50 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 55 a 6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 75
Family	8 00 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 70 a 6 25
Southern extra	6 50 a 8 00
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 60 a 3 85
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a —
Baltimore	4 00 a 4 05
Caloric	4 00 a —
Puncheons	18 75 a 19 50

—Wheat was quiet but firm for choice. The rates were about 20,000 bushels at $1 62 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, afloat; $1 61 for choice (last evening), in store; No. 1 was nominal at about $1 62, with $1 61½ bid, in store. Oats were steady and fairly active. The sales were about 70,000 bushels at 51½c. a 52c. for Western and Chicago, in store; 53c. for Milwaukee and 54c., afloat, for Black Western and Chicago. Corn was steady, with sales of 75,000 bushels at 75c. for white Southern, 72½c. a 73c. for new mixed, afloat. Other descriptions were nominal. Barley quiet and steady; sales 2,200 bushels two-rowed State, on the track, at 85c.

FREIGHTS.—The inquiry for berth room to-day was very limited, but rates remained without noticeable change. The chartering business was quiet, and, with the exception of a moderate inquiry for vessels for general cargo, there was no call for vessels for any purpose. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 7,500 bushels wheat at 6⅞d. Last evening—15,000 bushels wheat at 6⅞d., 300 bbls. rosin on private terms. To London, by steam, 300 bbls. rosin on private terms, and by sail, 15,000 bushels corn at 5½d. a 5⅝d. To Antwerp, 500 boxes bacon at 22s. 6d. The charters comprise:—A Swedish brig, hence to Gibraltar for orders to the Mediterranean, 1,300 bbls. refined petroleum 5s. 3d., or if to the Adriatic 6s. 3d.; a British bark, 1,017 tons, hence to Callao, general cargo on private terms; a German brig, 305 tons, to Hamburg, general cargo, 30s. on measurement goods.

MOLASSES.—The business in domestic continued but moderate and at full prices. Foreign remained dull, but nominally unchanged. We hear of sales of 225 bbls. New Orleans at from 49c. to 60c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 21c.	—
Clayed	23c. a 28c.	—
Muscovado, refining	25c. a 30c.	—
Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 35c.	—
Porto Rico	28c. a 40c.	—
English Islands		25c. a 35c.
New Orleans	30c. a 65c.	40c. a 65c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was firm and moderately active. The sales, in lots, aggregate 175 bbls. at 95c., and small lots from store at 95c. Rosin remained quiet, but steady. The sales were confined to about 200 bbls. good strained at $4 75, and 100 bbls. common at $4 65. Tar remained dull and nominal at former figures.

OILS.—The market for linseed was quiet but steady at 87c. a 88c. in casks and 88c. a 89c. in bbls. Other oils were dull and nominal at former quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined continued dull and nominal. There was but little offering and still less demand; quoted at 22c. for spot or balance of month. Crude in bulk remained quiet but very firm. Buyers were willing to pay 13⅛c., but holders demanded 13⅜c., at which figure there was no business reported. Naphtha continued steady, although nominal, at 11⅛c. for Western or city. Case oil was dull but unchanged. The nominal quotations were 28c. a 27⅜c. At the creek the market was dull and again lower, quoted at $3 67½ on the upper and $3 90 on the lower road. The Philadelphia market was also dull, but nominally unchanged. Refined held for spot or balance of month at 21⅝c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 418 bbls.; beef, 50 packages; cut meats, 1,396 packages; lard, 1,200 bbls. and tierces and for the week, pork, 6,400 bbls.; beef, 6,425 packages, cut meats, 10,527 packages; lard, 9,386 bbls. and tierces and 306 kegs. The market for mess pork was decidedly more active, but remained about steady. The sales were 500 bbls. for February at $14 50, 500 bbls. for April at $14 25, 500 bbls. for June at $14 50, and 1,000 bbls. for July at $14 50. The jobbing trade was unimportant. Bacon was in fair request and a trifle easier for some descriptions. Sales 400 boxes Western Cumberland cut at 7c., 250 boxes city long clear at 7⅛c., and 100 boxes short clear at 7⅛c. Dressed hogs were in good demand for Western at 5⅝c. a 5⅞c. For city there was but little inquiry, quoted at 6⅛c. a 6⅜c. Beef was in moderate request and steady, sales 175 bbls. and tierces within the range of $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $19 for prime mess tierces and $18 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were quiet but unchanged, about 30 bbls. changed hands within the range of $22 a $25. Cut meats were also quiet but firm. There were small unimportant sales at 8c. a 8⅛c. for smoked shoulders, 10c. a 12c. for hams, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c. for pickled hams, 5c. a 5⅛c. for dry shoulders, 7c. a 8c. for do. bellies, boxed and loose, 5⅛c. a 5⅝c. for salted shoulders and 15c. a 17⅛c. for sugar cured and smoked hams. Lard—For Western the market was moderately active and firm. The sales were 1,750 tierces for balance of month and February at 9⅝c., and to-day 100 tierces kettle, spot, at 9⅝c., 150 tierces common to fair at 9⅛c. a 9⅝c., 500 tierces, seller balance of month at 9⅛c., and 1,000 tierces for March at 9⅝c. City lard was active and a trifle firmer, sales 300 tierces at 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.

RICE.—The demand to-day in all descriptions has been fair, at unchanged prices. Sales of 40 tierces Carolina at 8⅝c. a 9c., 100 do. Patna at 7⅛c. a 7⅝c., and 200 bags Rangoon at 6⅛c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—The market to-day presented the usual Saturday dulness, and prices were firm but unchanged. We hear of sales of 200 hhds. centrifugal at 10c., and 175 do. muscovado at 10c. a 10⅛c. Refined was in limited request and steady at 11⅝c. a 11⅞c. for A and 12⅛c. a 12⅜c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c., good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅞c. a 9c.; melado, 6⅛c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9c.; do., Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., do., 13 to 15, 10 a 10⅛c.; do., do., 16 to 18, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; do., Nos. 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅝c.; do. white, 11c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅜c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c. New Orleans—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c., grocery do., 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.

STEARINE remained dull and nominal at 9⅝c. for tierces.

TALLOW was in fair demand and steady. Sales 85,000 lbs. at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for good to prime.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 300 bbls. and for the week 3,771 bbls. The market was firm, but only moderately active. The sales were about 150 bbls. at 91c. a 91⅛c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 17, 1872.

Cotton strong; middlings, 22⅛c. Net receipts, 4,283 bales; gross, 4,483. Exports to Liverpool, 16,469; coastwise, 75. Sales, 12,000. Stock, 245,684. Sterling Exchange, 119½. Sight drafts, ⅛ per cent. discount. Gold not quoted.

CHARLESTON, Feb 17, 1872.

Cotton firmer; middlings, 22c. Net receipts, 949 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,731, coastwise, 554. Sales, 500. Stock, 28,050.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17, 1872.

Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; demand good at inside quotations; holders very firm at outside, middlings, 21⅝c. Net receipts, 1,159 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,834, coastwise, 574. Sales, 500. Stock, 73,320.

BUFFALO, Feb 17, 1872.

Sales unimportant. Flour steady, sales 1,000 bbls. extra State on private terms, 300 bbls. Western at a range. Wheat quiet and unchanged, no sales. Corn in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels at 60c., 800 bushels do. at 59c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley dull, sales 1,200 bushels Canada at 90c. Seeds—Small sales of timothy at $3 60. Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Highwines nominally 2c. less than New York figures.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged, sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter, $9 for double extra. Wheat firm for spring and steady for white, sales 1,000 bushels choice white Canada at $1 85, No 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 55. Corn scarce and firm, sales two cars at 69c. Barley nominally $1 a $1 05 for Canada. Rye held at 80c for Western. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26 a $27, middlings $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 89c. a 89½c. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 42c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17, 1872.

Mess pork buoyant and unsettled, $13 offered and $13 25 asked, cash, $13 50 offered, buyer March, seller April. Lard, demand light, holders firm, 9c. a 9⅛c. asked, and but few sellers. Bulk meats buoyant and unsettled; for shoulders, 5c.; rib sides, 6⅛c., and clear rib sides, 6⅝c., offered for March, but holders not willing to sell to any extent. Bacon, an advance asked, but none established for sides; shoulders dull, asking 6⅛c. for shoulders, 7⅛c. for clear rib sides, 7⅝c. for clear sides, and clear rib sides for April, 7⅝c. Live hogs in fair demand and firm, shippers pay $4 50 a $4 75, butchers, $4 85 a $5. Whiskey dull and drooping.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1872.

Flour firmer; demand mainly from the South for low extras and superfines, extra spring sold at $6 75 a $6 75, wheat opened dull but closed active, sales of No. 2 spring at $1 25⅝ a $1 25⅞, rejected, $1 08; No. 2 spring seller March, $1 26⅛. Corn firm and in fair demand at 40⅛c. for No. 2 mixed, 40c. for car. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye—demand light; holders firm, sales of No. 2 at 73c. for fresh; 72c. for regular. Barley advanced and in fair demand; sales of No 2 spring at 58½c. a 59c. for regular; 59⅛c. a 60c. for strictly fresh. Pork steady at $12 35 a $12 40; seller March, $12 50 a $12 52½. Lard firm, and in fair demand at $8 80; seller March, $8 87½. Bulkmeats strong and a shade higher, sales of shoulders at 4⅝c. a 4⅜c.; short rib middles, 6⅛c.; short clear middles 6⅛c. Live hogs active at $4 15 a $4 85 for common to extra; dressed hogs in fair demand at $5 05. Whiskey sold at 86c. Lake freights—Corn to Buffalo, 12c. Receipts—4,000 bbls flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 47,000 do. corn, 28,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 9,000 do. barley and 14,000 hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 22,000 do. corn, 18,000 do. oats, 4,000 do. barley and 4,000 hogs.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1872.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 121,500 boxes and 11,000 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 44,000 boxes and 4,400 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 26,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds., of which 18,000 boxes and 4,600 hhds. were to the United States. Market dull and weak; holders unwilling to make concessions; all quotations slightly declined, owing to unfavorable advices from abroad. Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 10⅛ a 10⅞ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 11⅝ a 13 reals per arrobe. Molasses sugar, 8⅛ a 8⅝ reals per arrobe for Nos. 8 to 10. Muscovado sugar—Fair to good refining quiet, but firm, at 9⅛ reals per arrobe; grocery grades in fair demand at 11⅛ a 11⅝ reals per arrobe. Molasses firm. Bacon in fair demand. Butter quiet and weak. Flour firmer at $15 12½ a $16 per bbl. for American. Hams irregular. American sugar-cured, $22 per quintal. Lard irregular; in kegs, $15 50 a $16 per quintal; in tins, $17 50 a $19 per quintal. Potatoes on hand at $2 62½ a $2 75 per bbl. Tallow quiet and steady at $15 50 per quintal. Wax quiet and weak; yellow, $8 50 a $9 per arrobe. Onions firmer at $1 25 a $5 per bbl. for American. Coal oil firmer at 4⅛ a 4⅝ reals per gallon. Lumber steady; white pine, $38 a $40 per M.; pitch pine, $58 per M. Shooks—Box in fair demand at 9⅛ a 10 reals. Hoops flat. Freights quiet and weak; small craft in demand for the United States. Exchange quiet; on United States, sixty days, currency 2⅛ premium; short sight, 4 a 4⅛ premium, on London, 24 a 24⅛ premium; on Paris, 8⅛ premium.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly report, No. 4 (series 1871-72), of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of October, 1871, and the ten months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1870. Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following synopsis:—

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports (Specie Values.)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended October 31, 1871	$51,763,586	$35,372,658	$1,248,082
Month ended October 31, 1870	36,942,750	31,745,131	1,483,755
Ten months ended October 31, 1871	507,992,191	423,514,363	23,358,998
Ten months ending October 31, 1870	410,979,775	258,863,526	24,551,290

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse October 31, 1871, was $64,650,691, against $47,841,169 October 31, 1870. Making allowance for the difference in the warehouse account for the ten months ended October 31, 1871, and for the corresponding period of 1870, the excess of imports over domestic and foreign exports for the former period was $52,084,920, as compared with $30,388,203 for the latter.

The proportion of the imports and exports, consisting of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, for the ten months ended October 31, 1871, is shown in the following table:—

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (Specie Values).	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$491,456 936	$363,585,638	$12,095,568
Specie and bullion	16,538,255	59,928,725	11,263,430
TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1870.			
Merchandise	$390,441,046	$298,503,315	$13,724,47[illegible]
Specie and bullion	20,538,729	60,350,211	10,916,1[illegible]

The comparative values of the imports and exports brought into and shipped from the United States in American and foreign vessels and in land vehicles respectively during the ten months ended October 31, 1871, were as follows:—

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (Mixed Values).	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$148,694,045	$142,014,229	$7,448,522
Foreign vessels	345,980,343	317,842,288	13,907,340
Land vehicles	13,317,803	5,100,514	2,003,136
TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1870.			
American vessels	$130,881,991	$141,078,741	$11,823,199
Foreign vessels	275,009,568	260,250,421	11,774,97[illegible]
Land vehicles	5,089,216	1,975,497	1,050,694

The number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended October 31, 1871, were as follows:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American vessels	11,055	3,800,337	10,985	3,959,166
Foreign vessels	19,510	6,774,416	19,537	6,592,255
Total	30,565	10,574,753	30,522	10,551,421
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1870.				
American vessels	10,975	3,554,939	10,237	3,522,253
Foreign vessels	18,324	5,557,614	18,624	5,496,304
Total	29,299	9,112,553	28,861	9,018,557

Attention is invited to the valuable comparative statements showing the values of the leading articles imported and exported during the twelve fiscal years, from 1860 to 1871 inclusive.

This number contains, in addition to the usual summaries, statements showing the reduction of the national debt of the United States; the trade of Great Britain for the calendar year 1871; exports from Baltimore to Germany during the calendar year 1871; exports from St. John, N. B., to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1871; imports into Havana during the years 1862 to 1871 inclusive, and exports from Switzerland to the United States during the year 1871, as compared with 1870.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

There has been a moderate degree of activity in the dry goods market during the week, and in the jobbing department considerable life is shown. In cotton goods business is limited only by the ability of the manufacturers to produce, the market continuing very strong.

Brown sheetings and shirtings continue to increase in firmness, and all the best grades are sold up to production. Boott O is quoted 12c., do. W, [illegible]c.; do. standard FF, 14½c.; do. Everett AA, 13½c.; Suffolk AA, 15c.; Nevada A, 12½c.; Webster A, [illegible]

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are very firm in price and are likely to advance.

[illegible] are advanced to 25c. for standards, and are sold up to production.

Stripes and checks are in improved inquiry, and considerable sales have been made during the week.

[illegible] are in good demand, the heavier styles being sought for on account of the advance in wool. [illegible] The stock is low and prices [illegible] firmer. New York Mills double and twist [illegible]; do. fancy, 27½c.; [illegible] Lewiston, 28c.; York, 27½c.; Farmers and Mechanics [illegible]

[illegible] are active with prices firm, with receipts [illegible] to the needs of the trade.

Ticking continue to move freely in all the best brands, the stock low with agents, and the demand from jobbers improving.

Warp and yarns are closely sold up, with prices daily growing stronger.

Prints in light work have moved quite freely, and the market on the whole has been more active than at the last report. The market is not settled upon a satisfactory basis, 11½c. not being proportioned to the cost of production, and a leap of 12c. not being considered practicable at present.

Hosiery in summer merino and gauze shirts and drawers has been freely inquired for, and all desirable styles are well sold up. Cotton hose sell well, in spite of the advanced prices, and a higher figure is predicted.

Woollen goods have moved very well during the week, but with no improvement of prices. A satisfactory sympathy between raw material and manufactured goods seems almost out of the question. The trouble seems to be an excess of production, so that producers are willing to sell at ruinous rates rather than let the goods remain on their hands.

Kentucky jeans have been fairly active, and, on many styles, the goods have been sold ahead.

Satinets have improved in movement, but operations are limited to medium and fine goods.

Fancy cassimeres are irregular, and, on general styles, there is no adequate improvement in price.

Foreign dress goods have been quite active in new and attractive styles, especially in Japanese stripes, real and imitation. Black alpacas of the lower grades are inquired for, but there have been no late importations on account of the increased cost abroad.

SUICIDE OF A YOUTH BY TAKING POISON.

Coroner Herrman yesterday morning received information that James H. Lyons, a youth of nearly twenty years, had died in Bellevue Hospital. Deceased lived with his friends at 332 East Fifty-fourth street, and on Friday night, while in a depressed state of mind, swallowed a dose of arsenic or other poison. Upon being questioned as to the cause of the act Lyons gave no explanation other than that he was tired of life, and did not wish to live any longer. He lingered till Saturday and died. Permission was given the relatives to remove the remains to the late residence of deceased, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased is said to have been a nephew of the President of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 76, 124, 131, 134, 15, 42, 136, 73, 102, 104, 105, 60, 101, 111, 120, 126, 138, 139, 140, 141.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1411½, 89, 869, 963, 1055, 885, 467, 1119, 1123, 169, 337, 1003, 1151, 1151½, 1155, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1167, 1169.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1519, 1521, 129, 1339, 1165, 1675, 959, 1161, 1261, 1471, 1581, 869, 1259, 1315, 1349, 1077, 1321, 1469, 1495, 1227, 777, 1429, 365, 401, 183, 1359, 1583. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1064, 760, 549, 974, 382, 1010, 736, 624, 324, 848, 240, 1006, 90, 816, 1046.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 506, 893, 980, 1138, 68, 104, 23, 1028, 345, 970, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 932, 1189, 1098, 1182, 1092, 186, 1259, 1263, 1264, 439, 644, 645, 1265, 1266, 1267.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 7996, 7770, 6883, 7691, 7995, 7934, 7937, 8076, 8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 8074, 8075, 8085, 8086, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8092, 8093. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 8028, 6322, 7827, 7865, 6557, 7385, 7672, 8013, 8077, 8065, 8066, 8067, 8070, 8071, 8072. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis—Nos. 8224, 8811, 7443, 8485, 8608, 8612, 8622, 8307, 8523, 8526, 8827, B. vs. M., C. vs. G., 8907, 8908, 8909.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BLAIS—PLUNKETT.—In New Haven, on Tuesday, February 13, 1872, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. E. J. O'Brien, ARTHUR BLAIS, of Paris, France, to ANAIS BESOULE, daughter of the late John Alexander Plunkett, of New York. No cards.

HARRISON—MCCARTHY.—On Tuesday, February 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. Dr. Alfred Partridge, JOHN H. HARRISON to MISS MARY P. MCCARTHY. No cards.

URNER—FOSTER.—At the residence of the brides' father, John P. Harley, Esq., 327 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday, February 13, HENRY C. URNER, of Cincinnati, to MARIA L. FOSTER.

Died.

ABEL.—On Sunday, February 18, MARY J. ABEL, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, February 20, at one o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John L. Gaffney, 39 Watts street.

Sacramento papers please copy.

ASTOR.—On Thursday afternoon, February 15, MARGARET R., wife of William B. Astor and daughter of the late General John Armstrong, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace church, to-day (Monday), February 19, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

BEAMAN.—On Saturday, February 17, LUKE BEAMAN, in his 80th year.

His remains will be taken to Fair Haven, Vt.

BISSELL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, February 17, J. LOUISA L. BRAGG, wife of Peter Bissell.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, William Wake, 354 West Twenty-second street, New York city, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

BISSETT.—At his residence, No. 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 17, 1872, DAVID BISSETT, of consumption, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist church, Bridge street, between Myrtle avenue and Willoughby street, on Monday, February 19, at half-past one o'clock.

BONNELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, February 16, of consumption, WILLIAM L., son of Alfred and Henrietta S. Bonnell, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at two P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst., at Grace church, Plainfield. Train leaves foot of Liberty street at half-past twelve P. M.

BULLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, February 17, after a protracted illness, FANNY J., youngest daughter of George F. and Anna M. Bulley.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the residence of her parents, 538 Pacific street.

Newfoundland and Exeter (England) papers please copy.

BURKE.—On Saturday, February 17, Mrs. ANN BURKE, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 37 Washington street, on Monday, February 19, at two o'clock P. M.

CLARENDON.—At Nice, France, on Saturday, January 6, THOMAS CLARENDON, of Brooklyn, in his 46th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 380 Washington avenue, on Monday, 19th inst., at two P. M.

COLTMAN.—At Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, February 17, 1872, JANET COLTMAN, aged 61 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George I. States, Webster avenue, between Franklin and Hutton streets, Jersey City Heights, on Monday, February 19, at two o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Sunday, February 18, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, native of Carraghey, county Monaghan, parish of Clones, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 231 Mott street, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at one o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

DAVIES.—On Saturday, February 17, CATHARINE LOUISE, youngest daughter of John J. and Emelie H. Davies, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 222 Eckford street, Greenpoint, this day (Monday), February 19, at two o'clock P. M.

DIXON.—On Sunday morning, February 18, 1872, JOHN W. DIXON, aged 25 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, February 20, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John H. Shults, 148 Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Rahway (N. J.) papers please copy.

KEALEY.—At his residence, Clifton, S. I., on Sunday, February 20, JAMES KEALEY, of Hillbrook, county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 45 years.

Requiescat in pace.

His funeral will take place from St. Mary's church, Clifton, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at two P. M. The members of Engine Company No. 8 are invited to attend.

KIDD.—At Galveston, of pneumonia, MCKINSTRY KIDD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Belfast, Jamaica, West Indies, and Canada papers please copy.

KIRBY.—On Sunday, February 18, 1872, of consumption, JAMES H. KIRBY, of Montreal, Canada, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. Marks, 110 North Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday at two o'clock P. M.

KLAUBER.—On Saturday, February 17, MARY, wife of Daniel Klauber, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence 184 East Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, February 20, at half-past twelve o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

LANGDON.—On Friday, February 16, 1872, EMILY LANGDON, wife of E. Warrington [illegible].

The funeral will take place on Sunday at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of [illegible] street and Tenth avenue. The remains will be taken to Southington, Conn., to-day (Monday) for interment.

[illegible]—On Saturday, February 17, [illegible] aged 6 years, 5 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Vissing, 90 [illegible] avenue, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—On Saturday, February 18, GEORGE FRANKLIN, son of Matthew O. and Harriet L. Myers, in his [illegible] year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 152 [illegible] street, Brooklyn, on Monday, February 19, at one o'clock P. M.

MCCLOSKEY.—On Sunday, February 18, at six o'clock A. M., JOHN MCCLOSKEY, after a long and painful illness, aged 17.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father J. M. McCloskey, 29 Wyckoff street, at two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

HART.—On Sunday, February 18, 1872, Mrs. ANN HART, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 611 East Eleventh street, to St. Bridget's church, at nine o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be held for the repose of her soul. From thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HARTLEY.—On Sunday morning, February 18, ANNIE DEBORAH, wife of Justinian Hartley, in the 35th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 165 West Forty-fifth street, on Tuesday, February 20, at one o'clock P. M.

HEFFRON.—On Friday, February 16, PETER FRANCIS HEFFRON, son of Patrick and Katharine Heffron, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 257 Front street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HUMPHREYS.—The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother OWEN HUMPHREYS this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Methodist chapel in Rivington street, between Goerck and Lewis streets. WILLIAM LEWIS, Secretary.

HUTCHISON.—At her late residence, No. 51 Orchard street, CATHARINE HUTCHISON, native of Galway, Ireland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

JARDINE.—On Sunday, February 18, Mrs. MARY ANNA, wife of Edward Jardine, and eldest daughter of Marselus and Abby F. Pryer, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist church, Yorkville, Eighty-third street, near Second avenue, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

DOUGHTY.—On Saturday, February 17, after a short and severe illness, REBECCA WHITTAKER, wife of Robert H. Doughty.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 741 East Sixth street, on Tuesday, the 20th, at one o'clock precisely.

DUNCAN.—On Sunday, February 18, NATHAN M. DUNCAN, aged 49 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Tuesday, February 20, at one P. M. The Iron Moulders' Union, No. 25, are invited to attend. Meet at the residence.

FERGUSON.—At Havana, Island of Cuba, on Wednesday, February 14, 1872, at six o'clock P. M., J. HENRY FERGUSON, son of the late John M. Ferguson, in the 26th year of his age.

FITZGERALD.—On Saturday, February 17, GARRETT FITZGERALD, of the city of Cork, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday, 19th inst., from St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, at half-past one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Cork papers please copy.

FUNK.—On Sunday, February 18, CATHERINE FUNK, in the 92d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GROOM.—On Saturday, February 17, FRANCIS L. GROOM, aged 43 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family, also the members of Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, F. and A. M., and of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Stuyvesant avenue, to Gethsemane Baptist church, Willoughby avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn; thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Monday, the 19th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

London (England) papers please copy.

GUINEY.—On Saturday morning, February 17, after a protracted illness of two years, JOHN GUINEY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 Hester street, to-day (Monday), at half past one P. M.

HARRISON.—On Friday, February 16, ELIZABETH L., wife of Charles Harrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MCCORMICK.—On Saturday, February 17, Mrs. CATHARINE MCCORMICK, suddenly, at her residence.

The relatives and friends of her husband, Patrick McCormick, are requested to attend the funeral at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 599 Greenwich street, New York.

OLIVER.—On Friday, February 16, at Hagerstown, MELLA, aged 12 years and 9 months, only daughter of Otho and Catharine Oliver.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, Augustus C. Weed, No. 83 Henry street, on Monday, February 19, at two o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKINSON.—On Saturday, February 17, Mrs. JANE PARKINSON, of Edinburg, Scotland, aged 68 years and 20 days.

He's come, let every knee be bent,
All hearts new joy resume:
Sing, ye redeemed, with one consent,
The Comforter is come.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 173 Sixth avenue, on Tuesday morning, February 20, at eleven o'clock.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—MARGARET ANN, wife of William G. Patterson, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house 335 Bleecker street, on Monday, the 18th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

PENNEY.—At Clifton, N. J., on Friday, February 16, SARAH L., wife of William Penney, of Greenpoint, L. I., aged 29 years and 11 days.

The body was interred at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, on Sunday, the 18th inst.

PETERS.—On Sunday morning, February 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH PETERS, daughter of Mary Varick.

Funeral to take place Monday, February 19.

Philadelphia, Boston and Washington papers please copy.

PIERCE.—On Saturday, February 17, GEORGE D. PIERCE, aged 25 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held at two o'clock, at his late residence, 56 Monmouth street, Jersey City. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

POLLOCK.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, February 18, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Francis and Sarah Pollock, aged 7 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

RANDALL.—On Sunday morning, February 18, MARY BISHOP, daughter of Eugene and Annabella M. Randall, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday, February 20, at eleven A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty street at 10:30 A. M.

REITH.—On Sunday morning, February 18, Mrs. WEALTHY REITH, much beloved wife of G. Reith, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at one o'clock, from her late residence, Seventy-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

RICKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 17, 1872, JOHN RICKARD, aged 57 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 138 Bergen street, corner of Hoyt street, on Tuesday, at three o'clock P. M.

RUNK.—On Saturday, February 17, 1872, at his residence, 37 West Fifty-second street, WILLIAM T. RUNK, of the firm of Runk & White, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, February 20, at three o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment by the 12:30 P. M. train on Wednesday from Desbrosses street ferry.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, February 18, WILLIAM RUSSELL, a native of Scotland, aged 55 years, 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 613 West Forty-ninth street, on Monday, February 19, at one o'clock P. M.

SNOWDEN.—On Friday, February 16, on her 74th birthday, ELIZA, widow of Thomas Snowden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fulton avenue, near Eighth street, Morrisania, on Monday, February 19, at twelve M. Train will leave Forty-second street depot, 9:30 A. M.

STROUD.—At Fordham, on Sunday morning, February 18, JANE, wife of James Stroud, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, February 20, at a quarter past three o'clock, from her late residence at Fordham.

WA[illegible].—On Friday, February 16, MARY AMELIA, youngest child of Jonathan and Mary A. Wa[illegible].

Funeral on Monday, February 19, at half-past ten A. M., at their residence, 104 Perry street. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

WALKER.—JAMES WALKER, only son of R. M. and Isabella Walker, aged 1 month and 15 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 279 Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Monday, February 19, at two o'clock P. M.

WA[illegible].—In Jersey City, on Sunday, February 18, [illegible] WA[illegible], aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of [illegible] Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M. of Jersey City, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible] No. 175 Washington street, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

W[illegible].—On Saturday, February 17, at his residence, No. 8 Clinton street, HENRY W[illegible], of Gottingen, Germany, aged 70 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the German Reformed church, [illegible] street, between Eldridge and Forsyth streets, on Tuesday next, February 20, at one o'clock P. M.

Gottingen papers please copy.

W[illegible].—On Sunday, February [illegible], 1872, ANN [illegible], infant daughter of Henry [illegible] and Adeline W[illegible], and granddaughter of Amos Woodruff and [illegible] George C. [illegible], aged [illegible] years and 23 days.

Funeral services at St. [illegible] Protestant Episcopal church, [illegible] square, on Tuesday, February 20, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Hudson (N. J.) and San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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EUROPE.

British Comments on the Washington Treaty.

NO INDIRECT LOSSES

Important Movement Among the Paris Clergy.

ANOTHER SECEDER FROM INFALLIBILITY.

The Spanish Cortes in an Uproar Previous to Its Dissolution.

The steamship Main, Captain Ladewegs, from Bremen, 3d via Southampton 6th, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later mails.

ENGLAND.

Extracts from the Opinions of the London Press on the Washington Treaty and the American Case.

The London *Times* of February 5 concludes an article as follows:—

Let us, then, once more state clearly what it is and what it is not to which Great Britain objects in the American case. It is the more necessary to do this because some of our New York contemporaries seem to be laboring under a strange confusion of thought as to the object and limits of the Geneva arbitration, anticipating extravagant "counter claims" on the part of Great Britain. We need hardly inform our readers that no counter claim whatever has been made or could have been made in the British case. It was an essential condition of the Geneva arbitration that it should only take cognizance of American claims against Great Britain, and the consent of Great Britain to place herself in this unfavorable position, without the power of pleading a set-off, was one of the main concessions made in consideration of "indirect losses" being struck out of the United States' account. There were, however, other concessions of equal importance, collectively amounting to a sacrifice, which it is absurd to suppose Great Britain could have made without any equivalent whatever. By deviating from all diplomatic tradition and precedent so far as to record an expression of national regret in the preamble of the treaty, by accepting rules for the decision of the questions to be brought before the arbitrators which Great Britain holds to be new in the law of nations, and by waiving altogether her right to indemnity for the Fenian invasions of Canada the British Commissioners surrendered as much as it was possible to surrender without betraying the interests intrusted to them. Having cheerfully ratified their acts Great Britain firmly declines to stand on her defence against claims, the withdrawal of which she understood to be a condition of the whole agreement.

From the London *Observer* of the 4th we copy the following:—

"A communication has, it is reported on good authority, been already forwarded from our government to Washington on the subject of the claims of the United States for indirect damages as put forward in the American case. The despatch, if we are rightly informed, is most friendly in its tone, and expresses an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's government for the due carrying out of the Treaty of Washington. At the same time it states in distinct terms that any liability for indirect damages was not understood on our side to be contained in the treaty, and declares that England cannot consent to submit to arbitration, if her liability in respect to such damages is to be regarded as an open question."

The London *Daily News* of the 6th also has an article on the subject, which ends in the following manner:—

It is as clearly due to the American people and government as to our own honor that we should declare distinctly that we cannot accept arbitration upon claims founded on indirect losses. It is in vain for our American friends to say, as actually they do say, "Never mind, it pleases us to put them in; but nobody supposes you will have to pay them." We must take it that the American "case" is a serious document. We know that it has been referred to a tribunal of the highest dignity. The first thing which the members of that tribunal will consider is the extent of the reference which has been made to them. They will ask what it includes and what is excluded from it, and their guide—their only guide—will be the instrument which embodies the agreement of the parties, and which, as embodying that agreement, is the sole basis of their authority. Most unfortunately it now appears that this very document is differently understood by the parties whose agreement it was supposed to express, and, as it seems, was so understood from the first. At any rate we can speak with confidence on the sense in which the British government ratified the Treaty of Washington. The debates in Parliament last summer showed most clearly to the whole world that the Foreign Minister of this country, and his colleagues, explained and defended the treaty as excluding the reference of claims for indirect losses to the Geneva Tribunal. Now that the discrepancy has been made manifest by the publication of the American case, and attention has been drawn to the precise language of the treaty, it is admitted that the terms employed have a regrettable ambiguity. Nevertheless, the sense in which we understood them has been known for eight months to the entire world, and it is not our fault if the difference has only been brought to light after the Geneva Tribunal has held its first formal sitting. We wish this arbitration to be real; we cannot, therefore, proceed with it on the mere chance that the tribunal will exclude demands which, in any case, we do not intend to admit. We wish it to be final; we cannot, therefore, run the risk of learning that the arbitrators render such and such judgments as to the direct losses, but leave the indirect losses, as not included in the reference, to be a matter for interminable debates in the future. We wish for an honest termination of all our differences with the United States, and therefore we deal with them frankly and ask for frank treatment in return.

We make the following extract from an article in the London *Telegraph* of the 5th:—

We emphatically disclaim the slightest notion that any thought derogatory to the perfect good faith of the arbitrators has entered into the universal protest of England against the indirect claims. There has been no fear as to the nature of the award, should those particular claims go before the Court; there has been solely a firm and clear determination that certain matters, largely affecting the status of England as a sovereign Power, shall not be permitted even to appear before the tribunal. We cannot let the indirect claims become so much as matter for argument; and we have thrown not the faintest impeachment on the probity of the Court in simply maintaining that certain questions were never intended to come within its competence. On this point, therefore, the Americans have taken the start in bringing before the world at all the mere possibility that the tribunal might be found prejudiced or corrupt. We do not wish to dwell on the point. Let it be enough to say, that in a transaction of so vast magnitude and of such moment to the whole race, no statesmen would be found willing to hand down their names with infamy to posterity as hireling and unjust judges. Another phase of the informal American answer merits, as it admits, fuller discussion. The New York Herald, we have seen, predicts extravagant counter claims on the part of England, and sets them off, in a vague enough fashion, against the American demands. Now, England did undoubtedly lose through the war much more than the United States directly lost, if we set aside the actual expenditure on military operations. Were we to bring forward an estimate of the damage to our cotton industry alone, both as regards the money losses of the masters and the terrible agony of that time of "clemming" among the workers, we might speedily "foot up" a total little if at all short of the American bill for war costs after Gettysburg. And this would be only a single source of indirect injury to England; for a country like ours begins to lose, in a hundred ways not easy appreciable, whenever the security of its commercial and industrial action is disturbed by war—even by a war in which it has no part. But we need not say that no English jurist or statesman for a moment dreams of bringing into the Arbitration Court demands of compensation and remuneration on account of such indirect losses. Claims there are by British subjects, to a large extent "growing out of" the somewhat reckless and defiant way in which the right of blockade was stretched at the Bermudas, at the Bahamas, and worst of all off the Rio Grande, [illegible] be demanded by the British government which cannot be shown to signify an immediate and appreciable material loss inflicted on persons under the protection of the British flag. It is little better than puerile to attempt a just deduction of the American indirect claims by alleging that they were formulated merely to take the wind out of the sails of the English indirect claims. But we have, with [illegible] the Herald's admission of interdependence between the extravagant demand [illegible] of the [illegible] and the extravagant demand groundlessly apprehended on the part of England. If the question came to a mere test as to which party was the heavier indirect loser, England could at once neutralize the American [illegible] claims which would be every whit as well warranted as those preferred on behalf of the United States. If, on the other hand, the American indirect demands were made only to answer the English indirect demands, the occasion for ever having made them falls to the ground, since we can with the clearest knowledge affirm that the British counter claims will not be "found to be of an extravagant nature," but only such as we have indicated.

FRANCE.

The Infallibility Dogma—Important Movement Among the Paris Clergy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* forwards, under date of the 5th, to his journal, the following telegram:—

The rabid ultramontanism of the new Archbishop of Paris, recently Hippolyte of Tours, has produced a serious schism among the Paris clergy. M. Michaud the Vicar of the Madeleine, who is an honorary canon of Chalons, in a letter to the Archbishop, dated this day, resigns all his ecclesiastical preferments. The reason he gives for this step is that the Archbishop requires the clergy not only publicly to profess belief in the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, but to believe it sincerely in their hearts. M. Michaud declares open war against the Archbishop, and directly defies the excommunication which he expects will be launched against him. He cares nothing for the scandal which he knows his protest will cause. He will remain a priest and a Catholic, but a Catholic believing with regard to Jesus Christ what has been everywhere, always and by everybody believed, and not in a belief decreed by a man in Rome just as fallible as himself. He acts not merely on his own account, but for a party in the Church, and announces that to-morrow a committee will assemble at his house, 74 Boulevard Neuilly, in connection with Russian, German, English, Italian and Spanish Committees, and that as soon as sufficient funds are collected churches will be opened independent of the Ultramontane Episcopacy. The priests, led by the Abbé Michaud, will not allow the Pope to supplant Christ by the Syllabus. I regard this anti-Papal movement as one of transcendent importance.

SPAIN.

Stormy Scenes in the Cortes Previous to Its Dissolution by Royal Decree.

[Madrid (Jan. 3) correspondence of the London Daily News.]

Wednesday's sitting was a perfect Bedlam. Such speaking, such shouting, such yelling, such ominous cries, were never heard before in the Spanish Legislature. Zorrilla reviving Prim's cry of "Radicals to the defence!" and Olozaga's cry of "God save the country and its liberties!" "God save the dynasty!" Figueras yelling out, "Savoyards! do you wish to cement your throne in blood? You desire violence! We desire legality! You have thrown us the glove! We will pick it up, but not now! In our dignity and in the interests of our party it is for us to fix the day and the hour!" Arbazuzu exclaiming, "The King has broken with the people, and there is nothing for the people but the barricades!" Diaz Quintero throwing back into Sagasta's face the charge of being a traitor to the country; Rivero concluding his speech with a cry of "Viva the National Sovereignty!" and Martos his with a "Viva the Nation!" Esteban Collantes telling the House that the bastardizers of the representative system had formed all the government since the revolution—that the revolution was the cause of all the evils of the country, and that its error was in not having placed Prince Alfonso on the throne—the Conde de Toreno pointing to the unity of the Carlists as an oasis in that turbulent Assembly. These were but a few of the incidents of this memorable sitting. It would require far more space than you can afford to sketch the scene or to give the speeches. The galleries filled with excited spectators; the underground rooms of the building filled with armed policemen; the Museum of Paintings with troops—the whole garrison under arms, all betokened an event of more than ordinary importance, just as the rallying cries I have quoted from the Deputies of the nation betokened how deep was the hatred smouldering in the breasts, not only of the Deputies themselves, but of the people they represented. At last, after five hours of unparalleled agitation, Senor Sagasta read the royal decree, and the Spanish Parliament, after less than a year of life, was dissolved. It is no exaggeration to say it accomplished nothing. It left all the great political questions just where it found them. It failed to establish the jury system or to reform the tribunals. It failed to pass a budget. It failed to arrange any of the religious questions pending. It did not save Cuba or wipe out the stain of slavery from the country's escutcheon. It did nothing good, nothing noble, nothing to deserve the thanks of the Spanish people. It wasted two months over its organization, two over the International, three in holidays and festivals and two in adjournments; and of the remainder of its history it presented but a miserable spectacle of petty wrangles and party struggles. The agitation in the press is intense.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

View of an American in London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I think it a duty, as an American resident in England for forty years, to communicate to an American journal such ideas as arise in my mind from observation of what I see and hear at present on the case between England and America. Travelling from Brighton to London, a few mornings ago, in an express train, in a first class carriage, filled with apparently first chop London men of business, resident at this fashionable watering place, the conversation turned on the "arbitration case." After freely settling that the tone of public and private feeling in America is of the lowest type—from the President to Fisk—and that nothing so degraded in character exists, or ever did exist, as the American press—particularly marking out the HERALD and its proprietor for execration—it was admitted that the late Lord Derby would have brought these Yankees to their senses; for it was seen how they lower their aggressive insolence so soon as a spirit is manifested in England, such as Lord Derby's fiery spirit, aided by the London press, evoked a few years ago. The exact words I cannot repeat; but the meaning of the conversation was that a show of resistance should be made, and it leaked out that the hint has been given to the press by the government to do the indignation dodge, but to refrain from hard words. For this you must be prepared—but they won't do more than bluster—and much comfort is derived here from the hope that America and Russia may get out of temper with each other. This would never do, and would lead the press and the public here to become saucy beyond endurance. I have lived so long here that there is scarcely any distinguishing mark of my nationality about me except when I choose to obtrude it, and then conversation ceases. I can safely aver that no Power in the world is so hated by another as America is by England, notwithstanding professions to the contrary, and in English private life, young and old, gentle and simple, males and females, are utterly poisoned against everything American, and it will take centuries to erase the impressions left by Dickens and other English writers. I hope to be excused for troubling you at this length, and for not giving my name, but the truth is my business would be hurt in the city were it known that I write this, and I suspect the Post Office people of overhauling American letters.

AN ALBANY MAN.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1872.

DID THE ALABAMA DESTROY OUR COMMERCE?

Why We Have Not a Wooden Fleet Now.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is to be regretted, for her own sake as well as ours, that England should have offered objection to the American attempt to prove consequential damages from the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers. In this country an almost universal idea prevails that our navigation has been destroyed by their unlawful acts, and that our present want of ships is owing to the advantage unfairly taken in consequence by Great Britain. A very little consideration ought to make the fallacy of this assumption apparent. The Alabama destroyed ships, and, although while the war lasted it was not desirable to build others in their stead, when peace ensued, six long years ago, should not their very destruction and the transfer of others, by actual sale or otherwise, to foreign flags, have given an immense impetus to shipbuilding in order to replace them?

Instead of this we are told by the Investigating Committee of Congress on Shipbuilding that the main cause of the decadence of our shipbuilding interest, and consequently of our ship owning (which latter they seem to consider of comparatively little importance), was owing to the Alabama. What nonsense! If ships that are really wanted now were destroyed six years ago a new fleet would long since have been built and our shipyards would have been busier than ever. But the truth is that class of vessels is not wanted now and therefore they are not built. For some years before the war, although wooden sailing ships were the chief carriers, iron screw steamers were gradually coming into use. Not only were subsidized vessels of the Cunard line engaged in the Atlantic trade, but independent iron screws were successfully competing with them. They were making profitable voyages to the United States, the Mediterranean, South America and Australia. During the Crimean war the Black Sea was full of them, doing active duty as transports. Improvements in machinery, boilers and consumption of coal were constantly being made, and they were [illegible] surely driving the old fashioned wooden ships from the ocean. For purposes of foreign commerce we had positively none. It is no new thing [illegible] this envied monopoly of iron shipbuilding by Great Britain. The reason for it is clear. To build wooden ships there is scarcely any outlay in preparation that requires capital, and of the cost of the vessel a much smaller proportion is labor than in the construction of an iron steamer. The Englishman had his coal for one-half the interest that the American would have been obliged to pay, and, to say nothing of the material, he had his labor for one half the wages. Now he has it for even less. In the very beginning of iron shipbuilding he had these great advantages over us, and his only competition has been upon his own soil. Whereas upon the Thames, where iron steamships were at first built, the cost of labor and materials was a little more than upon the Tyne and the Clyde causing vessels to cost £1 or £2 more than at the north, all ship building travelled in that direction. If, then, England at her south could not compete with England at her north, and with Scotland, how could America attempt to rival those favored localities, where capital, labor and material were to be had at the lowest rates?

To return to the Alabama and her consorts. They undoubtedly drove our wooden sailing ships (all the navigation we had) from the seas. What became of them? Some were sold, and well sold, too, outright to foreigners, and others, for lack of ability on the part of our government to protect them, were obliged to take refuge under foreign flags. Already, by the dangers of the seas, by decay and old age, many of them have perished, and most of those that remain are either making unprofitable voyages or are laid up in ordinary, waiting for that day anticipated by some of our enlightened statesmen when sailing ships and wooden side-wheel steamers shall prove their superiority to iron screws. As Horace Greeley lately remarked to the writer, "Confound it, sir, the old Baltic was good enough for me, what we want to do is to subsidize ships like her." I have stated facts which must be indisputable arguments. They warrant the assertion that the Alabama did not destroy our commerce. This is no palliation for her piracy, or for England's negligence and sympathy with the rebellion. But surely if the Geneva Conference should investigate consequential damages this truth will be revealed. It will be found that the war and the great revolution in shipbuilding, which substituted iron and steam for wood and sails, were coincidences of time. If there had been no rebellion we should have retained the sailing ships, now destroyed, sold or put under foreign flags, but they would have been unprofitable property, unable to compete with the iron steamships of England. We should have built no more of them, and our shipyards would have been as idle as they now are. We build wooden vessels and a few of iron for our coasting trade, because it is an absolute monopoly, and their high cost is paid for by the community in high freight. This is "protection," and it may be just. We will not gainsay it.

But if we wish to participate in ocean commerce with other nations it does not behoove us to complain of an inexorable law of nature and to wonder why we cannot have cheap ships with high wages. We have no right to blame the war and the Alabama for the results of our own stupidity. The wooden ships of Hamburg and Bremen, which were built at those places, are disappearing without the assistance of any Alabama; but the sensible Germans go to Scotland and buy in their places those splendid iron steamships with which they are making immense profits out of the American trade, while the American government does not allow its own citizens to participate in it.

When shall we realize that we are committing suicide while crying "murder"?

J. C.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Text of the Bill Agreed On—History of Its Support and Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1872.

The following bill will be presented to the Joint Library Committee of the Senate and House Monday. It is the measure of legislation agreed upon between the foreign authors and American publishers:—

AN ACT to secure a copyright to foreign authors and artists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:—

SECTION 1.—That any author and artist who is not a citizen of the United States may secure a copyright for his or her work, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Copyright act; provided such author and artist shall manufacture and publish said works in the United States.

SEC. 2.—That any author who is not a citizen of the United States may secure the right of translation of his or her work, whether the original work be published in a foreign country or in the United States; provided that upon the first publication of such original work the author shall have announced on its title page his intention of translating it, and the original work shall have been registered in the office of the Librarian of the Congress of the United States and a copy of it shall have been deposited in the library of Congress within one month after its first publication in a foreign country for copyright in accordance with the regulations of the United States Copyright act, and provided, also, that the author shall manufacture and publish the translation of his or her work in the United States.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

The above bill was drafted by Mr. Edward L. Andrews, of the New York Bar, and has been accepted by Messrs. Appleton, Sheldon and Van Nostrand, of the Publishers' Committee. The compromise which resulted in this proposition was brought about by the evident determination of the Library Committee to report no measure that would injure the business of publishing. The chairman, Senator Morrill, suggested that "the progress of science and the arts" was so intimately bound up with the protection of the book trade, as well as with the security of authors, that Congress would fail in its constitutional duty if it impaired one interest while advancing the other. Meanwhile the delegation of Philadelphia importers and publishers, seconded by the Harper Brothers and by Mr. Hubbard, of Boston, claimed a large share of the committee's attention. They strenuously resisted any measure according to the foreign author the least interest in the profits made from his works by the American publisher.

Senator Sherman indicated some preference for the plan of Mr. Linderkin, securing the foreign author a certain percentage of the sales of his book in the United States. This would leave it free to any American publisher to reprint a foreign book, whether previously published in this country or not. The practical objections to this proposal; the impossibility of carrying on the publishing business without the exclusive control of the work as printed, advertised and put on the market at great expense, were clearly explained by the publishers. The suggestion had been made with a view of eliciting argument on the subject, and the reasons adduced against it were generally regarded as insuperable.

In this situation of affairs Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, representing the Copyright Association, and Messrs. Dulaway and Andrews, his counsel, also representing the foreign authors, conferred with the publishers in favor of international copyright as to the possibility of agreement upon a bill that would be generally acceptable. There was no difference of opinion among these gentlemen as to the inherent right of an author to his tangible productions. But the attorneys for the European authors were as much opposed as the publishers to the Linderkin plan—of universal poaching of foreign books or payment of a certain royalty. For many English authors can command higher remuneration than the fixed amount of ten per cent; and, besides, it would constitute a great interference with private property and be amenable to legal objections.

The representatives of the authors desired the fullest measure of right, without limitation or deduction; the publishers were willing to accede to legislation that would give the foreign author the most ample and unrestricted control of his property in American publications. The most efficient remedy for authors—the cancellation of pirated copies—was plainly considered by the Congressional Committee as a local process which they might or might not choose to accord to foreign authors, irrespective of their rights of property. The publishers agreed to the securing of foreign authors' books by this process, provided those authors would publish their works in this country. This is a *sine qua non* under the English law and the Copyright acts of the Continental countries, and the publishers claimed that it was only fair the same proviso should be inserted in our international Copyright act—otherwise the books would be manufactured abroad and the publishing business in the United States would be restricted to books of which the copyright had expired. The cost of setting up the type forms a very large element in the production of a book. The publishers would therefore find it impossible to induce Congress to make the duty on paper, glue, &c., heavy enough to equalize the difference in the value of labor abroad and at home. Moreover, a memorial had been presented to Congress from many prominent English authors requesting the passage of a bill securing them the remedies of a copyright statute and at the same time protecting the American publisher against his English competitor. With this document before them it was not likely that an anti-free trade Congress would refuse the American publisher what he desired while the persons whose rights were concerned were quite willing to be obliged to publish in America those books to be sold in America. Neither the English nor American author cares as an author where his book is published, provided he gets his rightful profits. As Congress would not pass any measure failing to secure American publishers against foreign competition but one question remained—whether a foreign author's property in his books was to remain without security until free trade was established, when naked international copyright would find no protective interest to oppose it? or whether all authors, American as well as English, should unite their influence with fair-minded American publishers to carry a measure that would secure to foreign authors, for limited times, the exclusive right to their productions. If some such course was not chosen, the anti-copyright have fair to defeat all acts or measures. If protectionist publishers insisted on the provision, the [illegible] it was adverse to free trade, and [illegible] to foreign authors it did not affect [illegible]—they had nothing to do with the fight between the English publisher and the American publisher. As Messrs. Appleton, Sheldon and Van Nostrand agreed to strike out of their bill all limitations in point of time and reduce it to the simple measure above. Mr. Bristed authorized his lawyer, Mr. Andrews, to express to the committee his concurrence in the bill adopted.

At the last meeting of the committee, Mr. Sheldon announced the adhesion of the publishers, and Mr. Andrews expressed the wishes of many foreign authors to obtain the measure of [illegible] rights as incorporated in the compromise plan, without regard to tariff questions, which might as well be left as at [illegible] to the other [illegible]. [illegible] state that Mr. Bristed, the representative of the Copyright Association, [illegible] to propose a bill as the only practicable one, and while regarding the principle question as irrelevant to the [illegible], assented to the measure in its present shape, and hoped the bill would pass. The result of the whole discussion, as here embodied, is a substantial agreement upon the plan of Hon. [illegible], that gentleman has also concurred in the above form of enactment.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Close of the English Opera Season.

The second season of the Parepa-Rosa troupe closed on Saturday night in the same brilliant manner as that which characterized the first season, in October. The Academy of Music was crowded by at least as many people on this occasion as on that memorable night when Parepa and Wachtel sang in "Il Trovatore." Orchestra, parquet, dress circle, boxes, and even the abode of the gods above, were crowded to suffocation, and before evening came it was impossible to purchase a seat. The cause of this unwonted spectacle in Lent was the announcement of the close of the most brilliant season of English opera ever given in New York, and the appearance of Mr. Santley as Fra Diavolo. The celebrated baritone achieved another success surpassing that which attended his impersonation of Zampa. He exceeded even the high expectations formed of him, and in singing and acting displayed talents such as are very rare with artists nowadays. First as to his voice. We have spoken before of its quality. There is not a weak point in all its registers, if we can use such a distinctive expression in relation to an organ so perfectly even and homogeneous in its compass, from the lowest to the highest note. Every note is clear, rounded, distinct and bell-like in its sweetness of tone, and has that penetrating quality which only such a perfect organ can give. The high culture of this voice and an artistic appreciation of the *role* make the singing of Mr. Santley a rare treat, and leaves nothing to be desired. Yet, for the masses, his great art is not likely to be appreciated at its full value at a first hearing, for he never indulges in aught savoring of sensation or aiming at unauthorized effects. Those who go with the expectation of hearing Santley as a sensational singer will find themselves very much disappointed. In concerted music he is careful not to disturb the harmony which should exist between him and the other artists by an undue exercise of his boundless resources, and in solos he makes his voice subservient to the sentiment and the situation. As was necessary for a baritone voice singing the *role* of Fra Diavolo there were numerous transpositions in the score, the most notable one being the serenade in the second act—"Young Agnes"—which was lowered from A to G flat. The well known scena which opens the third act was delivered with an effect and brilliancy that brought down the house. As an actor Mr. Santley set all doubts on that score at rest on Saturday night. Ease, gracefulness, with a moderate degree of fire, were the characteristics of the impersonation. It is a pity such a consummate artist should not be heard in some of his other great *roles*, but it is probable that Mr. Rosa intends to reserve him for the Italian Opera season in April, when he will appear conjointly with Wachtel, Parepa and Phillips. The rest of the cast was as follows:—Zerlina, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt; Lord and Lady Allcash, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin; Beppo and Giacomo, Messrs. Campbell and Hall; Lorenzo, Mr. Whiffen. Mrs. Van Zandt was in excellent voice, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin made the *roles* of the English tourist and his wife droll and charming. Campbell and Hall are the two best bandits that have appeared in this opera at the Academy for many years.

The season commenced on February 5 with "Un Ballo en Maschera." On the next evening Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was produced in grand style, and on Wednesday "The Marriage of Figaro," the same opera being repeated on Thursday night in Brooklyn before an overwhelming audience. On Friday Mrs. Van Zandt sang Maritana, and at the Saturday matinée "The Bohemian Girl" was brought out, with Mme. Parepa Rosa and Mrs. Seguin in the cast. On the same evening a novelty was offered in the shape of Cherubini's "Water Carrier" ("Les Deux Journées"). The past week opened with the debut of Santley in "Zampa," which opera was repeated on Wednesday and again on Thursday in Brooklyn before one of the largest audiences that the City of Churches could set forth. "Don Giovanni" drew well on Tuesday and at the Saturday matinee, and the favorite of the troupe, Mrs. Seguin, had a benefit on Friday evening, the opera being "Martha." This is a proud record for an operatic troupe after a second engagement in this city during the same season. When it is considered that English opera can hardly be said to exist in England, and that former ventures here have been only successful when attempted on a very small scale, this triumph which culminated on Saturday appears marvellous. The only cause to be assigned for it is the admirable management that secured such an assemblage of recognized artists as even the most fastidious public could not ignore. With an *ensemble* of the strongest kind there was no difficulty in arranging the programmes so as to combine novelty with variety. The troupe commence a two weeks' engagement to-night at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and proceed thence to Baltimore and Washington.

Metropolitan Gossip.

Dan Bryant has "The Veteran" on his bills.

"Humpty Dumpty" is still the unfailing attraction at the Olympic.

The New York Circus has a splendid equestrian bill for this week.

Mr. Mackaye's "Marriage" is still on the bills of the St. James Theatre.

"Julius Cæsar" enters upon its ninth week at Booth's to-night.

The Worrell Sisters will be the stars of the Comique next week.

"Jack of all Trades" is the latest sensation at the San Francisco Minstrels.

"Buffalo Bill" will be on the stage, and likely in a box, too, of the Bowery to-night.

The Thirty-fourth Street Theatre has secured Blanche Selwyn and Sergeant Burke.

The Ninth Regiment Band give a sacred concert this evening at the Grand Opera House.

Mrs. Conway has made a hit with the production of "The Duke's Motto" at the Brooklyn Theatre.

"The Veteran" is the strong card at Wallack's, and will likely remain so for weeks to come.

Dr. Damrosch and Herr Fruckner give their third soirée of chamber music at Steinway Hall to-night.

On Thursday evening M. Juignet will give French comedy, vaudeville and drama at the Theatre Français in Sixteenth street.

Miss Mary Mitchell and J. W. Albaugh appear in the drama of "Eustache Baudin," at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, to-night.

Mr. J. R. Thomas announces a concert for the benefit of the Society of the Fraternals, at the Church of the Stranger, on Thursday next.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall this evening for the benefit of the schools in India. Miss Kellogg, Miss Sterling and other artists will appear.

The grand goat Alexis and the sinuous snake Tammany continue to be the features of "The Black Crook" at Niblo's. "Undine" is in active preparation.

Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, takes his company to the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Thursday, giving a matinee of "Divorce" there, and returns to New York the same evening in time for the 176th performance of the same popular play in New York.

The celebrated prima donna, Madame Fabbri, and the no less renowned baritone, Herr Müller, with a complete German opera company, appear every night this week at the Grand Opera House. The programme is as follows:—Monday, "Merry Wives of Windsor;" Tuesday, "Ivanhoe;" Wednesday, "L'Africaine;" Thursday, "Der Freischutz;" Friday, "Don Juan;" Saturday, matinee and evening, "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Ivanhoe."

Quite a reformation has taken place at the Thirty-fourth street theatre. The management have secured the best talent in the country, among whom we mention Conchita Ronzatti, Blanche Selwyn, Monsieur Carom and his three children, Sergeant Burke, Hughey Haggerty, C. H. Bernard, Little Lulu, Delmay, and others. Crowded houses attest their appreciation of this popular uptown place of amusement.

The ladies turned out in strong force Tuesday afternoon to attend the second of Mr. Jerome Hopkins' "Piano Concert Lectures" for the Orpheon Free School Fund, at Apollo Hall. The entertainment comprised a learned disquisition upon ancient and modern piano music, and was listened to with great attention. The lecture was illustrated (as is the custom of Mr. Hopkins) by his performance from his colossal programme of 100 pieces—selections made by the audience—and the eleven pieces thus dictated were interpreted with the pianist's noted power entirely from memory, and included the names of Henselt, Chopin, Liszt, &c. These piano lecture concerts of Mr. Jerome Hopkins are certainly unlike anything else.

British Items.

Mlle. Carlotta Patti purposes touring in Italy.

Mr. Fechter has been paying a visit to London.

Mr. Hermann Vezin is to appear at the Royal Alfred, London.

"The Very Last Days of Pompeii" is Mr. Reece's next burlesque at the Vaudeville, London.

Mr. Byron's "Partners for Life" attained its one hundredth night February 1 at the Globe, London.

Mr. Gye has secured for the Royal Italian Opera Mlle. Albani, now singing at Florence with great success.

Sir Michael Costa is invited to conduct musical performances at Nottingham and Dundee this and the following month.

A drama by Mr. H. J. Byron, called "Good News," in which Mr. Toole will appear, is in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

About the earliest and most notable performance of English opera was in 1656, under the management of Sir William Davenant, the poet. The piece was entitled "An Entertainment at Rutland House by Declamation and Music, after the manner of the Ancients," and was afterward published in the same year in a quarto volume.

Mme. Jullien and [illegible] that her benefit will take place at Drury Lane Theatre on the [illegible] 22d and [illegible] of next month, when the highly successful pantomime, "Tom Thumb," will be performed in combination with other attractions. As the widow of M. Jullien, who did so much towards establishing popular concerts in England, the *bénéficiaire* possesses a strong claim on public support. Mme. Jullien reminds her friends that she will only derive benefit from the sale of tickets which are obtained from her at the stage door of the theatre.

The programme of the London Monday popular concert, January 29, contained a remarkable and attractive novelty, Dusek's Sonata in C minor, Op. 35, one of the finest specimens of a composer whose works were so much neglected, until Madame Arabella Goddard resuscitated them, as she has resuscitated many works of other masters. This last revival is one of a set of three sonatas dedicated to Clementini; it has only three movements, Dussek flourishing before the *scherzo* epoch, and not following the fashion of his period in the introduction of a minuet. The charm of the *adagio* is indescribable, and the *rondo finale* is particularly brilliant. Here is music simple and regular in form, without attempt at mystification, without any spasms or distortions, and yet it comes upon the ear as fresh as "morning roses dipped in the dew." The *pianiste* is an eloquent interpreter, who did justice to every bar, giving to each its significance with the most delicate touch and a thoroughly unerring finger in manipulation.

NEW YORK CITY.

Solomon Arthur, aged six years, residing at 13 Laight street, was run over at West Broadway and Beach streets yesterday morning. The driver of the vehicle that hurt the boy escaped.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kiln of the Manhattan pottery, 359 West Eighteenth street, the property of Stewart & Co. Damage $250. Fully insured.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon Andrew Sheehan and Edward S. Gilmore, of 1,109 Broadway, were driving down Seventh avenue in a light wagon. The horse was going at a furious pace, and when opposite the corner of Thirty-first street they struck a blind boy named Solomon Ehrlick, thirteen years of age, who was being conducted across the street by his brother. The boy was knocked senseless and was carried to his home at 312 West Thirty-first street. He was attended to by the police surgeon, who reports that he cannot recover.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	6 49	Moon sets...morn	3 52
Sun sets........	5 40	High water.morn	4 31

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Feb 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Republic	Feb 21	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Atlantic	Feb 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Trinacria	Feb 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
New York	Feb 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Mar 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Mar 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Mar 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Mar 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Mar 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Mar 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Washington	Mar 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	Mar 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Paris	Mar 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Idaho (Br), Price, Liverpool Jan 31 and Queenstown Feb 1, with mdse and passengers, to Williams & Guion. Feb 7, lat 48 10, lon 32, passed steamship Nevada, hence for Liverpool; 17th, lat 40 24, lon 68 08, bark Orpheus, bound west.

Steamship Main (NG), Ladewigs, Bremen Feb 3 and Southampton 6th, with mdse and 518 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and heavy head sea during the whole passage. Feb 9, lat 50 16, lon 16, passed bark Martinique (Br), bound west; 14th, lat 45 26, lon 49 50, a Guion steamship, bound east.

Steamship New York (NG) Von Emster, Bremen Jan 27 and Southampton 30th, with mdse and 3–0 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. During the whole passage had strong westerly gales and heavy sea from the northward. On the 9th fell in with a very severe hurricane from the northwest, lasting more than 24 hours, with terrible sea running; lost companions, boats and bridge. On the 14th ran into Halifax, short of coal; left Halifax the 16th and arrived at Sandy Hook the 18th at 4 o'clock P. M.

Steamship Anglia (Br), from Glasgow, via Moville, Feb. 6, with mdse and 113 passengers, to Henderson Brothers.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, Aspinwall Feb 8, with mdse and passengers, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Feb 8, 20 miles from Aspinwall, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New Orleans Feb 12, PM, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Halsey, New Orleans Feb 10, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. 14th and 15th inst, experienced heavy NW gales; 16th, Hatteras bearing WSW 25 miles, spoke schr Mary E Smith, of Philadelphia, bound to New York.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb 15, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, NC, via Hatteras Inlet, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Constance (Br), Johnson, Havana, 16 days, with sugar, to Spence, Montegue & Co—vessel to Geo F Bulley. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence, 8 days, with strong northerly gales; Feb 10, off Hatteras, was struck by a sudden squall from north, in which the vessel lay on her beam end for 15 minutes and the decks flooded with water.

Brig L & W Armstrong (of New Haven), Marks, Demerara, 20 days, with sugar and molasses, to L W & C Armstrong. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 6 days, with strong N and NE gales.

Brig L M Merritt, Gilkey, Cardenas 13 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co; vessel to Jas E Ward & Co. Was 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW and NE gales. (See disasters.)

Brig Raven, Spencer, Matanzas 12 days, with sugar, to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had strong westerly gales nearly up to Hatteras; Feb 11, lat 34, lon 75, saw a vessel, about 15 miles SE of us, on fire; she was burning all night; it was calm when first seen, but there came a breeze about 2 AM next morning and we made several tacks, trying to get near her; at 8 AM we discovered a schooner between us and the wreck, making towards her; her, so we kept off on our course again, the wind increased to a SE gale by noon, and at 8 P M it terminated in a perfect hurricane, the first gust struck us from about NNW, and, although every sail being stowed but the main and foretopmast staysail, it threw the vessel nearly on her beam ends; fortunately both main stays gave away and went out to leeward, taking braces, blocks, and everything it came in contact with, in about 20 minutes it struck us from the opposite quarter without warning, and blew with a fury never before witnessed in all my long sea experience, and so continued to change for about four hours, when it abated, and was nearly calm at daybreak; the barometer fell in less than half an hour from 29 7 to 29 2, main staysail went to ribbons in the first gust, but strange to say the foretopmast staysail stood; since then had strong westerly and NE gales, been 6 days north of Hatteras. The Raven was boarded 15 miles SE of Sandy Hook by the Herald steam yacht.

Sch Annie Bayard (Br), Whelpley, St Martins, 14 days, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Heney & Parker. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales; carried away main gaff and split sails.

Schr Lucy, Talbot, Richmond, Va, 3 days, with hoop poles, to A B Durkee.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Wildfire, Bass, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with fish to order.

Schr H K White, Finlay, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Quoddy, Fanning, St John, NB, for Philadelphia, with lumber to order.

Schr Addie Richards, Pike, St John, NB, for Philadelphia, with lumber to order. Lost part of deckload.

Schr Snow Squall, Norton, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Fall River for Jacksonville.

Schr Light of the East, Harper, Portland for New York with lumber to Holyoke & Co.

Schr Hyne, Glover, Rockland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Mathew Vasser, Jr, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.

Schr T H Hallock, Providence for New York.

Schr F F Randolph, Steelman, Providence for New York.

Schr A Vancleaf, Dow, Providence for New York.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Stamford for New York.

Schr Eliza, Sherman, Newport for New York.

Schr A J Bentley, Robinson, New Haven for New York.

Schr Sallie Metcalf, Calais for New York—lumber to order.

Schr Natirel, Brown, New Haven for New York.

Schr Progress, Andrews, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alida, Knowles, New Haven for New York.

Schr Ida L Pearse, for Philadelphia.

Schr Eda Amsden, Smith, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr Louisa Francis, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Senator Grimes, Smith, Portland for New York.

Schr E M DuField, Raynor, Somerset for New York.

Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland for New York.

Schr Calawamteak, Lord, Rockland for Wilmington, NC.

Schr C B Jones, Smith, Salem for New York.

Schr Lillian M Warren, Pickering, Portland for New York.

Schr Paragon, Shute, Warren for Hoboken.

Schr Nevada, Davis, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr Burmah, Winslow, Newport for New York.

Schr George Washington, Peck, Stamford for New York.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.

Schr E Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland for New York.

Schr J McCusker, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland for New York.

Schr F Jameson, Nash, Rockland for New York.

Schr Eliza S Potter, Potter, Providence for New York.

Schr Empire, Hawes, Portland for Baltimore.

Schr Fleetwing, Davis, Gloucester for New York.

Schr E H Eaton, Eaton, New Haven for New York.

Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr J Payne, Hill, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr F H Odiorne, Sutherland, New Haven for New York.

Schr J Hatfield, Hatfield, Providence for New York.

Schr Rio, Allen, Providence for New York.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Morris, Gloucester for New York.

Schr Alice S Oaks, Mason, Newport for Lubec.

Schr John Stevens, Stevens, Providence for New York.

Sloop Frances Anne, Carpenter, New Haven for New York.

Steamer Neis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Charlie M [illegible], Booth, Virginia for New Haven.

Wind at sunset N, light.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG L M MERRITT, Gilkey, which arrived yesterday from Cardenas, while towing up the bay and when off Robbins' Reef, had her bow ported open in ice, causing her to fill in a few minutes. She was towed on the Jersey Flats, just above the reef light, where she sunk. She has a cargo of sugar consigned to Moses Taylor & Co.

BRIG ELIZA, of and for Boston from Anguilla, with a cargo of salt, is ashore on Long Island, 7 miles east of Fire Island. The Coast Wrecking Co have despatched assistance to her.

[illegible] NELLIE MITCHELL, at Vineyard Haven from Gonaives, experienced very heavy weather during the passage, [illegible].

EXPRESS, Feb 5, Captain C W Peek, of the schooner Lerna W, of St John, has been [illegible] here by the Greenman, Evans [illegible], from Baltimore, having been picked up on Jan 12 [illegible].

[illegible], Feb 2. The bark Picardie, Lee, [illegible] for Halifax, NS, which put back to the Tail of the Bank in tow, has sustained damage.

The Alaska, McKay, from [illegible] for New York, put back to Lamlash Jan 23 [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Feb 4. The Darien (s), from Savannah, arrived here, landed the master and crew, excepting two men who were drowned, of the Jarvan (schr), from St Vincent for Harbor Grace, which vessel was fallen in with on Jan 20, in lat 41 N, lon 53 W, dismasted and leaking water fast.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Wm Connor, of the steamship Bienville, from Aspinwall, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our files, &c.

The purser of the steamship Champion, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

Captain Chapin, of the steamship Zodiac, from Newbern, has our thanks for favors.

SHIP EMERALD. The report published Friday that the ship Emerald, Bell, from Savannah for Queenstown, was overdue, was an error, as the vessel is reported per London Shipping Gazette to have arrived at her destination Jan 30.

BARK ISABEL (Arg), at Boston from St Thomas, reports on the 15th inst Lewis Bourne, seaman, fell from aloft and was killed.

SCHR D L STURGIS, of Cotuit, now at New Bedford, has been purchased by Capt Robert B Chase, of the latter port, and others. She will hail from New Bedford, and be continued in the coasting business, under the command of Capt Chase.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Feb 3—Sailed, Tamerlane, Sumner, Philadelphia.

ANJIER, Dec 16—Passed by, Galatea, Gardiner, from Manila for Boston.

BELFAST, Feb 5—Arrived, Gyrenissa, Evans, Baltimore.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 31—Arrived, Louis, Wicke, Philadelphia. Feb 1, Laura, Wilmsen, Baltimore; Admiral, Hasseloop, and Liverpool, Mosher, Philadelphia. 2d, Henry, Wessels, New Orleans.

BORDEAUX, Feb 1—Sailed, Wexford, Patterson, New York.

BATAVIA, Dec 25—Arrived, Argonaut, Baker, New York.

CARDIFF, Feb 2—Sailed, Anevoca, Williams, Charleston. Ent for 2d, Cicero, Monk, San Francisco; American Lloyds, Parks, Havana. Partolies, Dalrymple, Baltimore.

CALCUTTA, Jan 7—Cleared, Himalaya, McPherson, New York. 10th, Jennison, Graves, do.

COLOMBO, Dec 21—Sailed, Skjold, Henricksen, New York.

DEAL, Feb 4—Arrived, Oneata, Ingram, London for Philadelphia (and anchored).

Off do 4th, Lizzie Zittlesen, Dow, from Shields for Cardenas.

DUBLIN, Feb 1—Cleared, Alto, Winston, Baltimore.

DEMERARA, Jan 28—In port brigs George Downes, for New York 30th; Scotland, for do, ldg; schr Henry Parker, for do 29th.

FALMOUTH, Feb 3—Arrived, Ocean Home, Sobst, Savannah.

Sailed 5th, Thorwaldsen (s), Brerfuger, New York.

Off do 4th, Elvira Aveuna, Dowley, from London for Baltimore.

GREENOCK, Feb 1—Sailed, Northern Star, Anderson, St John, NB.

GLASGOW, Feb 3—Arrived, Lake Michigan, Buchanan, New York.

GONAIVES, Jan 26—In port brig Black Swan, for Boston 31st; schr Carrie Clara, Gross, for do, ldg.

HAVRE, Feb 2—Arrived, Gen Baker, Chase, New Orleans.

Cleared 3d, Union, Coulter, Savannah; John Bright, Hadley, Liverpool and United States.

HAMBURG, Feb 1—Arrived, Vandalia (s), Franzen, New Orleans. 2d, Westphalia (s), Schwensen, New York.

HELVOET, Feb 2—Arrived, Orebia, Brown, Savannah.

HONG KONG, Dec 20—Arrived, James Aitken, Welsh, San Francisco; 21st, Camilla, Humphrey, do.

Sailed 20th, Yosemite, Mack, San Francisco; 22d, Arminius, Rahase, New York; 23d, Sumatra, Mullin, San Francisco.

HAVANA, Feb 14—Sailed, steamship Juniata, Hoxie (from New Orleans), Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 3—Arrived, J & R Walsh, Herbert, New York.

Sailed 3d, Glenralloch, Skene, Philadelphia; C H Marshall, Marshall, New York.

Cleared 3d, Julius, French, Norfolk, Va; Wetterhorn, Landerkin, New Orleans; Romeo, Thomas, San Francisco; Golden Rule, Hull, Savannah; Lizzie Raymond, Holden, Wilmington, NC.

Ent out 3d, Hibernian (s), Watts, Portland.

LONDON, Feb 3—Cleared, J M Churchill, Edwards, New Bedford; Lovend Olsen, Pensacola.

Ent out 5th, Gerda, Olsen, for New Bedford.

Sailed from Gravesend 5th, E W Stetson, Moore, for New York.

LEITH, Feb 2—Sailed, Ann McCann, McCann, Boston.

LIMERICK, Feb 3—Arrived, Tillid, Frederickson, Baltimore.

MILFORD, Feb 3—Put in, Vineland, Rostrup, from Cardiff for New Orleans.

MARSEILLES, Feb 2—Arrived, Amelie, Guidice, New York.

MANILA, Dec 15—Sailed, Augusta, for San Francisco.

NEWCASTLE, Feb 3—Cleared, Ermina, Phillips, New York; N Churchill, Brown, Boston.

Ent out 2d, George H Jenkins, Carning, Beverly.

NEWPORT (Mon), Feb 2—Sailed, Lalla W, Hendrickson, Providence.

Ent for ldg 2d, Flori M Hurlburt, Millay, Boston; Polar Star, Stetson, New York.

NEW ROSS, Feb 3—Arrived, Clymping, Bagley, New York.

NAPLES, Jan 30—Sailed, Dorian (s), Taylor, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 3—Arrived, Erna, Baarsrud, New York; Isabella Barnett, Corner, Bull River.

SUNDERLAND, Feb 3—Sailed, Fresh Breese, Gould, New York.

ST MICHAELS, Jan 24—Arrived, Galena, Silva, New York.

SHANGHAE, Dec 17—Sailed, Marko, Anderson, New York; 18th, Record, Simpson, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, Dec 31—Arrived, Elsa Rickmers, Friedrichs, Swatow. Jan 2, Star of Hope, Little, San Francisco.

ST MARTINS, Feb 2—In port schr Florence, for New York in 3 days.

ST JOHN, NB, Feb 17—Arrived, bark Brother's Pride (Br), Boulton, New York; brig Alaric (Br), Saunders, do; schr White Star (Br), do.

TRIESTE, Jan 31—Arrived, Rapid, Peterson, New York; Sagadahoc, Narboy, Philadelphia.

Arrived at do Feb 1, bark Alice Campbell, Johnson, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 17, AM—Arrived, steamships McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; Centipede, Willets, Philadelphia; brigs A W Goddard (Br), Johnson, Buenos Ayres; S C Shaw (Br), Bel, Grand Turk, TI. Signal for 2 brigs.

Cleared—Steamships Batavia (Br), Murphy, Liverpool; Nyanza (Br), Fisher, do; Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; Nereus, Bearse, New York.

Sailed—Wind NNW, brig Martha. Steamship Bavaria will sail to-morrow at 5 AM.

18th—Arrived, steamships McClellan, from Baltimore; Blackstone, Baltimore; Leopard, Philadelphia; barks Kismet, Smyrna; C S Rodgers, Baltimore; brigs Aristos, Paramaribo; Bogota, Leandro; Grace Lathrop, Gonaives; Mary Leblanc, do; Jacinta, Cienfuegos; Spray Bloom, Grand Turk; schr Lizzie Poor, Kingston, Ja.

CHARLESTON, Feb 15—Sailed, schr Julia A Garrison, Smith, Jacksonville.

EDGARTOWN, Feb 15—Arrived, schrs Lucy Ames, Torrey, New York for Salem; Mary Brower, Saunders, do for Portland; Fleetwing, Gregory, do for Rockland; Nautilus, Dean, do for Camden.

Evening—In port, the above arrivals. Wind NW, light; cloudy.

HATTERAS INLET, Feb 16—In port schrs Dick Williams, Carson, for New York; Sea Bird, for Charleston; D W Landers, Smith, from Newbern for New York (ashore on the Swash).

NEW HAVEN, Feb 17—Sailed, schrs Baltimore, Francis, New York; Chancellor, Ferguson, New Bedford; Orion, Mott, New York; R D Pitts, Vail, New York; sloop Emperor, Smith, New York.

PORT GAMBLE, Jan 20—Sailed, bark Seikah (Br), for Callao.

PORT MADISON, Jan 17—Arrived, bark Oakland, Batchelder, San Francisco.

Sailed 19th, ship Wildwood, Boyd, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 17, AM—Arrived, schr Princess, Leach, Bucksport.

Cleared—Steamers Norman, Nickerson, Boston; Hunter, Harding, Providence.

LEWES, Feb 17, 10 30 AM—Arrived this AM, brig Sagua, from Sagua; schr Althea, Matanzas, and a bark unknown. Schr Marion Gage, before reported for New York, left for Philadelphia, in tow, at daybreak; schr Marietta Tilton, also in tow, at 8 AM. Other vessels of last night remain. Barks Cienfuegos and Cardenas and brig Frank E Allen reported gone to sea this AM, but a number of square-riggers and a few schooners have put back to harbor.

PORTLAND, Feb 16—Arrived, steamship Prussian (Br), Dutton, Liverpool; schr Mary E Staples, Parker, New York for Lubec.

Cleared—Schrs Sandalphon, Aylward, and G M Porter, Allen, New York.

Sailed—Barks Roycroft, Gan Eden; brigs J Bickmore, Onalaska; schrs Mary A Harmon, Clara Smith, Eva May, Sterling, Mary B Reeves, Eugene, Maracaibo, Congress, Senator Grimes, Teazer, F H Furber, M E Gray, Alexander Milliken, Quoddy, Addie Ryerson, Sandolphon; and others.

RICHMOND, Feb 16—Arrived, schr Young Teazer, Slocum, New Bedford.

Sailed—Bark Pepita (NG), Gatjen, Rio Grande do Sul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 19—Cleared, ship Matchless, Dawes, Hong Kong.

20th—Sailed, barks Van Dieman, Robinson, Liverpool; Don Guillermo, R[illegible], Ilo, Peru.

21st—Sailed, ship Germania, Baker, Bellingham Bay.

22d—Arrived, brig Venecia, Moriague, Guayaquil via Magdalena Bay.

Cleared—Barks Mary Belle Roberts, Guerello, Magdalena Bay; Queen Emma, Gelett, Honolulu.

Sailed—Ship Matchless, Dawes, Hong Kong; bark Bohemia, Williams, Manzanillo.

SALEM, Feb 16—Arrived, steamship Norwich, Hines, New York.

TACOMA, Jan 18—Arrived, ship Old Dominion, Morse, San Francisco.

Sailed 14th, ship Good Hope, Williams, Melbourne.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 16, PM—Arrived, brig Nellie Mitchell, Cody, St Domingo City for Boston; schrs Nellie B Benedict, Ellis, Bridgeport for Boston; Sea Lark, Miller, New York for Pembroke; Julia A Berkle, Etheridge, Boston for Plymouth, NC; F H Odiorne, Crowell, do for Baltimore; Alice, Bennard; Wm H West, Higgins; Mary B Dyer, Smith, and I G Curtis, Paine, do for Virginia; S P M Taskar, Allen, do for Philadelphia; Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset for do.

Passed by—Schr John M Ball, Cahoon, from Virginia for Boston.

Sailed—Bark Mary M Bird; brigs Bogota, Grace Lothrop, Syrar, Boom (Br), Mary Leblanc (Br), schrs Edward Lameyer, Sara Lee (Br), J D May, Angie Amesbury, Mary Riley, Henrietta Simmons, American Eagle, A Denike, Annie May, Martha Innis, Flora A Newcomb, Lucie M Jenkins.

17th, 8 AM—Arrived barks Alice Tarlton, Connor, Turk's Island via Newport for Portland; Silver Cloud (Br), Taylor, Philadelphia for St John, NB; schrs Fitz J Barbour, Stephenson, New York for Gloucester; Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Boston for Richmond, Va; Emma A Higgins, Reeder, do for Rappahannock River; Edwin Reed, Kent, and James A Parsons, Gandy, do for Baltimore; C B Wood, Gandy, do for Wilmington, De.; John M Broomall, Dole, do for Philadelphia; J Maxfield, Davis, do for New York; E Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland for do; S E Nightingale, Hillard, Eastport for do; Carrie Bell, Baker, Providence for St John, NB.

Sailed—Brigs Jessie Rhynas, Nellie Mitchell, schrs Ada Loomis, Bridget M Warren, R S Young, Alice B Higgins, H W Pierce, Nellie B Benedict, Julia A Berkle, F H Odiorne, Alice, Wm H West, Mary B Dyer, I G Curtis, T B M Taskar, Maggie Cummins, Vashti Sharp, Emma A Higgins, Edwin Reede, James A Parsons, C B Wood, John M Broomall, J Maxfield, E Arcularius, S E Nightingale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

GRAND MASS MEETING,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

To the Citizens and Taxpayers of New York:

The legislative friends of the City Charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy have advised the holding of a Mass Meeting in this city, in order that there may be an expression of popular sentiment in favor of that charter. The Committee, therefore, ask all those honest citizens who united last fall to overthrow municipal plunder to come out and sustain a non-partisan instrument, which has been framed to secure permanent results for the victory won on November 7 last at the polls. The meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, on the evening of Tuesday, the 20th inst., and all good citizens are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

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AN OHIO TRAGEDY.

A Negro Man Murders His Wife and Shoots Himself in Springfield.

[From the Springfield (Ohio) Republican, Feb. 15.]

Lying between Centre and Market streets, in the extreme southern portion of the city, is a quarter which has been known for years by the title of "Africa," from the fact that it is inhabited almost exclusively by colored people, some of whom (but by no means all) are among the lowest elements of our population. This place was, on last (Wednesday) night, the scene of as bloody and terrible a tragedy as ever occurred within the limits of this crime-cursed city. The name of the murderer and would-be suicide is Robert W. Scott; the victim was his wife, Caroline Scott, and the deed was committed in the most cold-blooded and deliberate manner, and with due premeditation. If anything was lacking to show this, the following copy of a paper found upon the person of Scott after the murder would prove the fact beyond a doubt:—

FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

I have this day decided to have my wife or die and go to hell. I will not be put off by her. She caught a revolver to take my life. I thought I would give her a chance to do so. I want to see if she will do so to-night. It is Caroline's time to die or mine, but I think it is both of our times to die. They feel me that is hard. I do it for I like you.

I, ROBERT W. SCOTT.

The writer was upon the spot in a short time after the murder, and from persons present, neighbors of the parties, and in some cases eye-witnesses of the act, gathered the following detailed statement regarding the shocking affair:—Scott and his wife had been married seven years, but he did not care for his family as a man should, doing little for their support a great part of the time. Some time in June last, as near as could be told, they separated, and, although the husband had more than once made overtures for a settlement of difficulties and for a reunion, the wife steadfastly refused, as she said, "to live with such a trifling man," telling him at one time, about September last, that "she had got along without him so long, and guessed she could yet awhile." So matters went on, the man fostering a feeling of hatred against his wife, which ended, as (intimated in the above declaration, to "have her or kill her." With this fell purpose fixed in his murderer's heart he went to the house, a mere cabin of two small rooms, on the east side of Winter street, and entering the front room, sat down to await the coming of Mrs. Scott, who was absent. Several persons were in the house, among them Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Beach and Mr. Hullman. This was early in the evening. About nine o'clock the woman came home, and entering the house, spoke pleasantly to her husband. In a short time he called her outside and they held a conversation, but what was said was not audible to those within. Both came in, and a second time retired to the other air.

This time the woman came in first, but was immediately followed by Scott, who said only, "Well, Caroline, that settles it," and coolly but pointedly, and unknown to any but himself, pronouncing her death sentence. The murderer hesitated but a few moments, then, setting open the front door, he bade the other men to leave the house. Scarcely had they done so before he strode sternly and said, "Caroline, come here." The doomed woman, anticipating that something serious was about to occur, arose without a word. That instant, presenting a revolver—a large sized six-shooter—Scott fired, being then not more than four feet from the woman. The shot took effect in the lower part of her face. She advanced a step or two, and he, retreating through the open door to the front yard, repeated the shot, which entered just over the right eye, and passed through the woman's head and imbedded itself in the wood of the back door, bringing Caroline Scott to the ground a corpse. The horrified spectators, among them a six-year-old daughter of the chief actors in this bloody drama, set up the most ear-piercing screams, and rushing out over the body of the murdered woman, alarmed the whole neighborhood, the people rushing to the spot in crowds and adding to the terrible confusion. As soon as this portion of his work was accomplished, Scott ran toward Market street, and when in the rear of Mr. Obenchain's stable attempted to finish the ghastly job by sending a bullet crashing through his own brain. The pistol, when found, had three empty chambers. Although mortally wounded the strong man ran at least two hundred feet, and was picked up in front of Mr. Ward's residence, on the east side of Market street.

He was carried, in a state of insensibility, back to the house, and put down upon the floor in the bedroom adjoining the room in which the victim was stretched out, also on the floor, cold and stiff in death, presenting a sickening appearance, with the blood slowly oozing from nostrils and mouth and the features much distorted by the wound in the eye. When our reporter arrived at the house the man was lying with the most of his body under the bed, groveling and weltering in a small pool of blood which had flowed from the wound. A small portion of brain also made its way into sight by the same means. He was not so far gone but that when his name was demanded he could mutter "Bob Scott."

Scott is a large, powerful man, a negro, apparently thirty-five or forty years of age and a plasterer by trade. He has lived here some years, but we are unable to pronounce reliably as to his character. His wife was a mulatto or "yellow" woman, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, highly built and of rather prepossessing appearance. She supported herself and child by sewing and taking in washing, and is represented as capable and of an amiable disposition, but evidently not lacking in spirit.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Remarkable Contest on the Ice.

The most noteworthy contest at base ball which ever took place on the ice was played on Saturday on the lake at Prospect Park between the Capitoline and Prospect Park Tens, the result being the success of the side having the professionals in their ten by a score of 37 to 0, the Park ten being "Chicagoed," something which has never before marked a game on the ice. Pearce, of the Mutuals, pitched on behalf of the "Caps," Ferguson not being on hand in time, and he delivered the ball with such effect that the Park batsmen were enabled to make but four base hits in the entire game. He was ably supported in the field, especially by the Hall brothers, Brown, Ward and Decker. On the other side Dunn bore off the palm in fielding, Titterton and Gillam playing well. In batting Pearce and J. Hall led the score on the Capitoline side, and Vanderveer, Titterton and Delano the other. The first game of a new series is to be played on the Capitoline lake on Wednesday, and the return at the Park on Saturday. The following is the full score:—

PROSPECT PARK.					CAPITOLINE.				
Players.	R.	1B.	O.	A.	Players.	R.	1B.	O.	A.
Vanderveer, p	0	2	1	0	Pearce, p	4	4	2	1
Gillam, 3d b	0	1	2	1	Ward, 3d b	4	2	2	1
Duplignac, s. s.	0	0	0	0	Groeveelt, r. f.	3	3	0	0
Titterton, 1st b	0	1	3	0	Williamson, r. s.	5	3	0	0
Gould, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Decker, l. f.	4	2	1	0
Delano, c. f.	0	1	0	0	Brown, c.	2	1	4	1
Lane, r. f.	0	0	0	0	J. Hall, s. s.	5	4	1	1
Oxley, r. s.	0	0	1	0	Burdock, 2d b	4	3	0	0
Dunn, c.	0	0	6	0	G. Hall, 1st b	4	3	5	0
Bergen, 2d b	0	0	0	0	McDonald, c. f.	3	2	0	0
Total	0	4	15	0	Total	37	27	15	5

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Prospect Park	0	0	0	0	0—0
Capitoline	10	2	8	8	9—37

Umpire—Mr. Chadwick.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First base by errors—Prospect Park, 1 time; Capitoline, 12 times.
Runs earned—Prospect Park, 0; Capitoline, 9.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Otis T. Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald and Schwartz—21.

The minutes of meeting held February 5, 1872, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman CONNOR—

Petition of the Anti-Monopolists' Association, that the city authorities memorialize the Legislature to enact laws to enable the city to supply its citizens with light at cost.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman STRACK—

Petition of W. P. Mitchell for a share of the public printing.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ—

Petition of the German American Reform Association for reduction of expenditure for corporation advertising.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

By Assistant Alderman CUMISKY—

Petition of Henry A. Wolf for permission to erect a bay window on house at southeast corner of Fiftieth street and Park avenue.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman CUMISKY offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Henry A. Wolf be and he is hereby authorized to erect a bay window [illegible] on the southeast corner of [illegible] street and [illegible] avenue, for the purpose [illegible] the same to be done under the direction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York.

Assistant Alderman CUMISKY moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, [illegible]

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

[illegible]

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

[illegible]

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in [illegible] street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

[illegible]

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Coddington presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That [illegible] street, from [illegible] avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the [illegible]

of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Of the Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eighth avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Of the Committee on Department of Public Works in favor of adopting resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Forty-ninth street, from the Eighth avenue to Ninth avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Of the Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southeast corner of East Broadway and Catharine street be re-flagged, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Of the Committee on Lamps and Gas in favor of adopting resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted on the east side of avenue A, forty feet north from the curb line of Eighty-seventh street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. 811 Broadway, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, provided the same be done at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises so designated.

Resolved, That lamp posts be erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved, That two ornamental lamps, of size and design to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Public Works, be placed and lighted in front of St. Elizabeth Church, Fort Washington, under the direction of said Commissioner.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in 129th street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second street, from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman GALVIN—

Whereas, By a resolution of the Common Council, adopted December 29, 1864, the pay of the laborers employed by the Corporation was fixed at the rate of $2 50 a day; and

Whereas certain departments of the city government have assumed and exercised the right and authority to reduce the wages of such class of workers, without conferring or communicating with the Common Council in respect thereto; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to render an opinion to this Board, showing by what authority of law or ordinance such reduction has been made, and stating whether the power to fix laborers' wages exists in any department of the city government, and whether it does not, by law, exist exclusively in the legislative department.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman CONNOR—

Whereas, By reports in the daily press of this city it appears that the Street Cleaning Commission of the city of New York, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution authorizing negotiation to be made for the termination of the existing contract for cleaning the streets of the city by a surrender of his rights on the part of the contractor; and

Whereas, it appears by information obtained from the same source that the chief reasons for taking such step are:—

1. Inadequacy of compensation, viewed and compared in the light of work specified in said contract and expected by the public, and the large amounts allowed from time to time for extra work.

2. Largely increased area of pavement since said contract was made.

3. That a single, undivided contract for the entire city is too cumbersome for completely practical fulfilment; and

Whereas it further appears that members of said Commission entertain the opinion that contracts for separate parts or divisions of the city would be more practicable and efficient, which opinion is supported by general public sentiment, as evidenced and expressed by and through the public press, and hence that a new contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the city of New York may soon be made under some new system which shall avoid the known defects of that under the present contract; and

Whereas it is both eminently appropriate and proper that the elected representatives of the people should be the officers to supervise and enforce the performance of a public duty required under a contract, when such duty specially concerns the health, convenience and comfort of the citizen and his family, and where divisions of such duty are or can be made for territory coextensive or in any practical degree corresponding or harmonizing with the districts such officers represent, especially for the reason that the officer would thereby be brought into relationship of direct responsibility to his constituents; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Common Council respectfully petition the Legislature of this State, now in session at Albany, to enact a law providing that the duty of supervising and enforcing any future contract for cleaning the streets of the city of New York shall devolve upon the Assistant Alderman of each Assembly district of said city, for the district for which he has been elected.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly certified, be transmitted to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the Assembly at Albany.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that the said paper be referred to the special committee heretofore appointed "to draft and propose to the Legislature any desired amendments to the charter."

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman STACOM—

Whereas the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the premises Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, occupied by some of the bureaus of the Department of Public Works, were taken on a lease at the rate of $15,000 per annum, with taxes and assessments, which lease expired on the 1st inst., and said premises are now held by said Department only by sufferance of the owner thereof, who is at liberty to demand what price he pleases for the further use of the same; and if said Department continues to hold and use said premises until May 1 ensuing, without proper notice of discontinuance on the part of the corporation of the city of New York, a heavy and unnecessary expense of rental for said premises for an entire year may be incurred to the city; and

Whereas the lease of premises No. 183 Franklin street, obtained from the representatives of the estate of D. Demorest for the use of Engine Company No. 30, and also the lease of premises on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, obtained from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company for the use of Engine Company No. 29, will expire on May 1, 1872, and it is not desirable to the city to continue or renew either of said leases; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Assistant Aldermen hereby request the Comptroller immediately to give notice to the respective parties owning or controlling the above mentioned premises that the city declines to use or occupy the same after the month of April, 1872, and that he has no power or authority to pay rent for any of said premises beyond that time; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Assistant Aldermen hereby request the Counsel to the Corporation to give due and legal notice to each of the respective lessors of said premises that no authority exists for the continuance or renewal of the lease thereof on the part of the city of New York, and to take all necessary legal steps to protect the city from any expense or liability under any of said leases after said month of April.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Law Department be and they are hereby directed to ascertain if the charges made by the Register for recording documents in his office are in accordance with the statutes made and provided for the same.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman KRAUS—

Resolved, That Hugo Sarach be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Peter Sheridan, who has failed to qualify.

Assistant Alderman HEALY moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman GALVIN—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Macaulay for the sum of $450, to be in full reimbursement for the loss of a horse and damage to cart and harness, caused by the defective condition of the pier at the foot of Gouverneur street (at East River), on the 26th day of June, 1871; said amount to be taken from the appropriations for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman SIMONSON—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Gilbert Barker Manufacturing Company to place and light a street lamp, to be connected with their own meter, in front of 5?4 Broadway, provided the same be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz, and the President—21.

By Assistant Alderman STRACK—

Resolved, That John H. Gross be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead of Andrew Habnemann, heretofore appointed, but who has failed to qualify.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Healy—1.

By Assistant Alderman CONNOR—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to furnish to [this] Board a statement of the number of [illegible] in the Bureau of Markets, the name by which [illegible] the salaries they each receive and the date of [illegible]

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON moved that said resolution [illegible]

[illegible]

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with [illegible]

Which was decided in the affirmative.

[illegible]

Which was decided in the affirmative, as amended.

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works [illegible] to this Board a statement of the number of [illegible] employed in his department, the names [illegible]

Assistant Alderman [illegible] moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board [would agree with said motion].

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, [illegible] Geis, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz [illegible]—11.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Kraus, [illegible] Pinckney, Wade, Connor, Littlefield [illegible]

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

Resolved, That [illegible] Joseph W. Ward [illegible] Clerk [illegible]

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

[illegible]

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that the reference [illegible] be reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien [illegible]

Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hartt, Costello, Geis and McDonald—10.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Simonson, Cumisky, Schwartz and the President—11.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That Henry R. Robertson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead of John Quinlan, heretofore appointed, but who has failed to qualify.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Connor, Geis and Simonson—4.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Littlefield, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—17.

Assistant Alderman O'BRIEN moved that said resolution be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hartt, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—19.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy and Kraus—2.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That 125th street, from Harlem River to Manhattan street, and Manhattan street, from 125th street to the North River (except the space between rail tracks), be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By the same—

Resolved, That on both sides of 12?th street, from Harlem River to Manhattan street, and on both sides of Manhattan street, from 125th street to the North River, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

The same was then laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That on the north side of 119th street, from avenue A to Harlem River, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

The same was then laid over.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That Gustavus Krebbiel be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Department of Public Works.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

Resolved, That all committee meetings be published as a bulletin in the Clerk's office, in the City Hall, in place of advertising; the same in the corporation papers, if in accordance with law.

Assistant Alderman GEIS moved that said resolution be adopted.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

The PRESIDENT put the question, whether the Board would agree with the motion to refer.

Which was decided in the negative.

The PRESIDENT then put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the PRESIDENT announced that the same would be placed on file, and that hereafter publication of meetings of committees of this Board would be made by bulletin notice in the Clerk's office.

By Assistant Alderman STACOM—

Resolved, That the name of Thomas H. Sullivan, on the list of Commissioners of Deeds, be altered so as to read Timothy G. Sullivan.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—21.

By Assistant Alderman STRACK—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen is hereby ordered to furnish the members' desks with pens, ink and the necessary stationery.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman CONNOR—

Resolved, That John H. Brady be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Joseph F. Murphy, who failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman KRAUS—

Resolved, That Meyer Elsas be appointed Commissioner of Deeds in place of Michael J. Murray, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman CONNOR—

Resolved, That John D. Townsend be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Thomas Magner, who failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fourth street, from First avenue to East River, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second street, from First avenue to Second avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-ninth street, from First avenue to East River, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-eighth street, from First avenue to East River, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-seventh street, from First avenue to East River, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-sixth street, from First avenue to East River, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth street, from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Assistant Alderman GEIS—

That the sidewalk on the north side of Fourteenth street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, be flagged and reflagged, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance, therefore, be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifteenth street, from Avenue A to Avenue C, be flagged and reflagged, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman ROBINSON—

Resolved, That Renwick street, from Canal street to Spring street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in First avenue, from Thirty-eighth street to the Harlem River, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, from First avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Seventieth street, from Fifth avenue to Madison avenue, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh street, from Second avenue to Lexington avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman FOLEY—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West street, opposite No. ?, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting a communication from the Collector of Assessments relative to the fees of the Clerk and Deputy Collectors of Assessments.

Assistant Alderman KRAUS moved that said communication be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, as follows:—

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION,
Feb. 8, 1872.

To the Honorable the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New York:—

[illegible]

prescribe the rents or fees, the mode and manner of disposing of stalls, the use to which they shall be devoted, &c., &c.

The executive power of enforcing the ordinances enacted by the Common Council for the regulation of the markets is committed to a "Bureau of Markets," established in the Finance Department (Par. 6, sec. 87, chap. 137, Laws of 1870).

The revenues arising from the market rents and fees are pledged to the sinking fund by an ordinance which, by various statutes in relation to the creation of public stocks, is rendered irrevocable, save with the authority of the Legislature (Rev. Ord., 1866, p. 20).

I have thus stated my opinion "as to the power of the Common Council over and in respect to markets," and shall be happy to answer specially and specifically any further questions as to which you may desire information, on any branch of the subject to which you may specially direct my attention. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Assistant Alderman STACOM moved that said communication be received and referred to the Committee on Markets.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution: That James Powers be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the place and stead of Charles F. Klenck.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolution: That George W. Jasper and Galen C. Thatcher be appointed as Commissioners of Deeds, in the place and stead, respectively, of Frank Cavanagh and Thomas Casey.

Assistant Alderman GEIS moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution to permit R. M. Stivers to connect a two inch pipe with Croton main in East Thirty-first street, for use in case of fire in building Nos. 144 to 152.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healey, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and the President—21.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, announced that said committee would hereafter meet regularly on each Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, in room No. 10, City Hall.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, announced that said committee would hereafter meet regularly on each Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, in room No. 10, City Hall.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Assistant Alderman O'BRIEN the Board adjourned to Monday, 19th inst., at three o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Clerk.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21,
at 11 o'clock, at the private stables,
344 West Twenty-fourth st., between Eighth and Ninth avs.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE
of valuable Road and Carriage Horses, elegant Clarence, Phaeton, six and four-in-hand Drags, complete sets Harness for do., Robes, Blankets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Stable Fixtures, &c., to close estate of
THE LATE COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.
By order of Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix.
The above can be examined on and after Tuesday, 13th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the stable, as above. A detailed advertisement will be given in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Barroom and Restaurant Furniture,
Fixtures, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Bar Counters, Table, Arm Chairs, Desks, Beer Pump, Chandeliers, Prints, Engravings, Lead Pipe, Crockery, &c.
Also
Household Furniture.
Carpets, Bedroom Suits, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Rockers, Dining Room Cane Chairs, Settees, Desks, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c.
Also
50 Sewing Machines.
Also
The following articles, belonging to a gentleman now in Europe:—
Superb Ormolu Clock and Candelabras, Elizabethian.
Superb Bronze Clock and Candelabras, Louis XIV.
Superb Bronze Clock and Candelabras, Renaissance.
Elegant Inlaid Medicine Chest.
Elegant Inlaid Guitar, in Case.
Punch Bowls, Liquor Stands, Christmas Trees, Articles of Vertu, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER—P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Splendid Residence, 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Wednesday, February 28, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York; four story high stoop brown stone; elegant and complete. Maps No. 7 Pine street.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Details in time.

AUCTION.—LEASE, ENGLISH BEER PUMP, RESTAURANT, corner Cortlandt and Greenwich streets, this day, 12 o'clock. Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Range, Cooking Utensils, everything complete for business; rent paid; sale positive. B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season.
Over $25,000 worth of
magnificent Household Furniture,
Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Pianoforte,
Mirrors, Drawing Room Furniture, velvet Brussels Carpets, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.
On this day (Monday), February 19, at the elegant mansion 252 West Forty-second street, one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue, commencing at 11 o'clock. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.—Drawing Rooms—Superb Parlor Suits covered with satin, brocatel and reps of the richest description; gilded and inlaid Tables, Cabinets, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Parlor Ornaments; magnificent rosewood four round corner 7¾ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet; Turkish Suit, 7 pieces, covered in two colored reps, cost $900; rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Bankets, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Buffet, Extension Table, China Dinner Set; cut glass, crystal and ruby Bohemian Ware; Basement and Servants' Furniture. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth, Broadway, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

A. H. LEEDS & CO.
AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary,
Drawing Room Furniture, &c.
Public auction.
On THIS DAY (Monday), at the elegant private residence 86 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, the property of M. D. Chapman, Esq., sale commencing 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered brocade silk reps; Marquetterie Cabinet, Etagere, Secretaire Bookcase, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Canterbury, Velvet, Medalion Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronze Clock, Statuary, superb rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover; Lace Curtains; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Sideboard, Linen, Chinaware, Cutlery, Glassware, Silverware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION SALE AT 120 WEST 23D STREET.
Steinway Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, fine Oil Painting, Velvet Carpets, Oil Paintings, &c.
This (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by LUKE FITZGERALD, auctioneer, will dispose of all the elegant and costly Furniture, namely, magnificent 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $900, used only 6 months; four elegant Parlor Suits, covered in rich satin brocatel, and Library Drawing Room Suits, 14 Chamber Suits, in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, 9 curled hair Mattresses, spring Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Centre and Library Tables, Extension Tables, Chairs, Buffet, 500 volumes choice Books, Bookcases, Etageres, Mirrors, Lace and Brocatel Curtains; in all 350 lots, by catalogue, to suit purchasers. N. B.—Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers or removed. Sale positive. Goods must be removed immediately after sale. Deposit required from all purchasers.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 124 West 29th st., near 6th av., comprising complete Furniture of above private residence, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, Red Room Suits, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Cutlery, China, Crockery, &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
LARGE AND IMPORTANT
TRADE SALE OF
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
TINNED AND ENAMELLED WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, GUNS, &c.
Catalogues, with full particulars, on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION SALE.—BY A. S. DUNCOMB, ASSIGNEE, will sell, on Tuesday, February 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods contained in store No. 2 Park row, embracing a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neckties, &c., &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Horse Mart and General Auction Salesrooms, 106 Liberty, 28, 44, 45 New Church, 48, 117, 121 Cedar streets.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above,
10 or 12 head of Horses, including some superior Work Horses, fine Driving Horses and good Business Horses; also 12 sets single and double Harness.
ON TUESDAY, 10½ o'clock,
Ready Made Clothing.
Waldron & Cooke will sell as above, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, &c., winter and summer goods; a good quality.

BY JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTIONEER.
Assignee's sale in bankruptcy. Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the stone yard, Eleventh avenue and Fifteenth street, North River, viz.:—Steam Engine, Boiler, Rubbing Bed, Gang Saws, Rip Saws, Turning Lathe, Derrick, Tools, Fixtures, &c.; Brick Chimney, also a large quantity of Marble, Dorchester, Ohio and Brown Stone. By order of Charles Jenkins, Assignee.

BY R. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
W—— will sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, viz., Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension Tables, &c., &c.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON, AUCTIONEERS, [illegible] Canal street, [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S SALE [illegible] Real Estate [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY, February 21, at 12 [illegible] Maps at [illegible] Cedar street.

J. [illegible] AUCTIONEER. [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF SAUSAGE MACHINE, STOVE, Boiler, Tubs Lard, &c.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, February 19, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, one Sausage Machine, one Stove and Boiler and three tubs Lard. Also, at 11 o'clock, a large lot of Wines and Liquors, such as barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys; casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines; cases Liquors, &c. By order of DAVID GIDEON, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, sells this day (Monday), February 19, at 10½ o'clock, at 12 Bowery, for account of former purchaser, 88 yards Brussels Carpets. By order of LORENZ OBERLE, City Marshal. Also to pay storage and advances, 14 barrels of Bourbon and a quantity of other Liquors.

MORTGAGE SALE—OF THE MACHINERY AND CONTENTS of an Iron Foundry.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, salesroom 13 Bowery, will sell by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on Monday, February 19, at 11 o'clock, in Commerce street, 115 feet east of Van Brunt street, South Brooklyn, L. I., the entire Machinery, Shafting and Belting of said Iron Foundry; all the Moulds, Tools, Iron and Moulding Materials, 1 Cupola, Scales and a large lot of Iron and Wood and Buildings for workshop. Sale positive, without reserve.
A. AARONS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, &C.—H. HART, Auctioneer, 158 East Eighty-sixth street.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale at public auction this day (Monday), February 19, at 1 o'clock, at 771 Third avenue, the Stock and Fixtures of a large Hardware Store.
C. FARLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 51 Ann street, seven Lithographic Presses, Lithographic Stones, Plates, Type, Drying Frames, Iron Safe, Stoves, Office Furniture, &c., &c. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots men and women's Clothing, Sheets, Spreads, &c. By order of C. Cudlipp, Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
B. FIELD, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer,
Salesroom 121 Bowery,
will sell on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock,
500 lots
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c., &c.;
also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.
By order J. Metzler, 49 East Houston street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
First class French Millinery.—Marshal's Sale.—Will sell Monday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Brevoort place (Tenth street), near Broadway, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class French Millinery Establishment; Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets, Dresses, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION—
of valuable improved Property on
Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
The four story brick House, with Store, 261 7th av., corner 25th st.; building covers lot; size, 25.3x80.
The Lot, with three two story brick stables thereon, on the south side of Twenty-fifth street, 60 feet east of Seventh avenue; size lot, 19.5x87.8¼.
The four story brick Tenement House, with store, on front, and the two story House on rear of lot, known as 156 West Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue, size lot, 26.10x98.9.
B. A. WILLIS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 61 Chambers st.
Will be positively sold.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street.

THOS. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 1 Chambers street—Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the well established Barroom and Oyster Saloon, 187 and 189 Wooster street, near Bleecker.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE AT NORFOLK, Va.—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the Cargo now on board the bark Brothers, consisting of five hundred (500) tons of Mahogany, more or less.
Sale to take place Saturday, February 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at Norfolk, Va. JOHN W. FARRELL,
Deputy United States Marshal,
for David B. Parker, Marshal.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, sells Tuesday, February 20, and following days, the entire Stock of Dry Goods contained in the store 17 Catharine street, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Flannels, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings, owner retiring from business.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE, 6 CITY Hall place, will sell on Monday, 19th inst., at one o'clock P. M., the entire Fixtures and Contents of the New York Dining Saloon, No. 94 Centre street, corner of Leonard street; Oyster Counter and walnut Bar, walnut Dining Chairs and Tables, Cutlery, Crockery, Copper Utensils, Ice Chests, Kitchen Fixtures, &c., together with some fine Oil Paintings; to be positively sold in lots.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER,
office No. 6 City Hall place.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell, on Monday, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire Fixtures of the Oyster Saloon and Restaurant at 164 Fulton street, Brooklyn; marble top Tables, Chairs, Oilcloth Counters, silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.
WILLIAM ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE BASEMENT, 420 FOURTH AVENUE—FOR business purposes; all improvements, &c.; possession now. Apply to owner on the premises from 11 to 12 o'clock.

AN ELIGIBLE, ROOMY HOUSE, SHOWY STORE, lot 100 by 25, to let. On Hudson street; for shades, clothing, furniture, piano, &c. Apply to J. SCHUFF, 52 Fourth avenue.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the following Houses:—
54 Bleecker street, 29 Bond street,
58 East Houston street, 25 West Fourth street,
107 East Seventeenth street, 10 Carroll place,
421 East Twelfth street. J. C. BAILEY,
50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A.—TO LET, TWO STUDIOS, IN BUILDING 1,267 Broadway. Apply in office, 1,269.

A.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN THE new fireproof building of the German Savings Bank, corner Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, the Basement, Second and Third Floors; the interior of which can be arranged to suit tenants; also the Fourth Floor, fitted up for a lodge room. Apply at the German Savings Bank, No. 2 Union place, between 1 and 3 P. M.

AN ELEGANT STORE TO LET—25x80, SUITABLE FOR any first class business. Apply on the premises, 361 Third avenue.

A HANDSOME SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—Plate glass front; west side; best part of the avenue. Address FIVE YEARS, box 121 Herald office.

A LOFT TO LET 18x100 FEET, SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing business; light on both sides. Apply on the premises, DIMOND'S Marble Works, 218 West Forty-second street, near Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY FLOORS TO LET, 811, BETWEEN Eleventh and Twelfth streets, the best location in the city for business; immediate possession. Inquire in the store.

HOTEL TO LEASE.—A SMALL HOTEL ON BROADWAY to lease; Furniture, all new, for sale. For particulars inquire at MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 8?8 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

LOFTS TO LET—IN A NEW FIVE STORY HIGH Building; from three sides light, and with all the latest improvements. EICKHOFF, 281 Broome street.

STEAM POWER AND FIVE SPLENDID FLOORS, 90x90, to let, separately or together for a term of years, in the finest factory building in the city; steam elevator, steam heating and excellent light; rent moderate. Inquire 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—ONE OR MORE LOFTS, WITH part of Basement, to lease in the new and splendidly lighted building near the foot of Clinton street, Brooklyn, with Power to suit. Apply to F. H. COWPERTHWAIT, 17 Cedar street.

STEAM POWER.—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS AND Basement, adapted for mercantile and manufacturing purposes, heated with steam. Apply to GEO. H. WALKER, 182 Centre street, corner Hester.

STEAM POWER AND SHOP ROOM TO LET.—552 Second avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-second street; one room about 35x40 feet and one 25x75, communicating with two continuous lines of shafting running through both; power steady; thoroughly lighted. Apply on the premises.

SIXTH AVENUE.—STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, suitable for any light fancy business.
S. CANTRELL, 341 Fourth avenue.

SHOP ROOM.
Shop Room or Bench Room, with power, to let, at 449 Broome street. SMITH & BUTLER.

SHOP TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE [illegible] with [illegible] and basement, good lighted building, at No. ?? Mercer street, near Spring street. Apply to F. KISS, ?? Mercer street.

STORE TO LET WITH FIXTURES, BEST LOCATION, ?? Grand street, Williamsburg; 90 feet deep; plate glass front. [illegible] Fancy Goods for sale. THOMAS WRIGHT.

STORES TO LET IN ERIE BUILDING, NOS. 2, 3 AND 4 Reade street, running through to Duane street, and Store corner Reade and West streets. Inquire of J. E. LAING, Erie Building, or secretary Erie Company, 329 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING [illegible] corner of [illegible] Warren streets. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, ?? Wall street.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A Building, 25x100, at the foot of East Twenty- [illegible]

TO LET—WITH LIGHT POWER, IF REQUIRED, FOUR Floors, with Basement, of building [illegible] street, [illegible] steam elevator; floors heated with steam. Inquire at 71 Bowery.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORE, [illegible]

TO LET—ONE HALF OF A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] Basement [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 142 [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] ON [illegible] STREET, NEAR [illegible] $900 per year. [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] FROM 1ST MAY [illegible] box 42 [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] OF 85 JOHN STREET, ONE [illegible] MIDDLETON [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] AVENUE, A LARGE STORE, [illegible] 490 [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—[illegible] STEAM [illegible] Basement [illegible]

TO RENT OR LEASE—[illegible] 25 AND 27 [illegible] Apply [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET OR LEASE—BROADWAY STORE, FLOORS and Offices, 710 Broadway, above Fourth street; desirable store and premises for business purposes.
GEORGE CHESTERMAN, 76 Nassau street.

TO LEASE THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING and Bulkhead, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 50X100 FEET, on west side Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fourth street; a building will be put up to suit tenant for manufacturing purposes; rent reasonable. Apply to J. CREVIER, JR., northwest corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue.

TO RENT—STORE AND BUILDING ON SIXTH AVENUE, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, from May 1. VAN SCHAICK & GILLENDER, 50 Liberty st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL, FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES, 501 and 503 Washington street, near Canal, to let or lease; in complete order; immediate possession; rent low.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

THE ENTIRE BUILDING AVENUE A AND TWENTIETH street, 60x75 feet, five stories, well lighted and substantial, with or without power.
E. B. KELLOGG, 50 West street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET—CHOICE localities, low rents, furnished and unfurnished, from $1,000 to $15,000 a year; for private or boarding purposes.
WM. TUCKER, 220 Fifth av., above Twenty-sixth st.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let and for sale always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—DWELLINGS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, in desirable locations; rents collected, &c.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
175 Fifth avenue; branch office, 637 Sixth avenue.

A NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE—Near Madison avenue, below Thirtieth street, $350; also a four story brown stone, handsomely furnished, $364; neighborhood unexceptionable; others, furnished and unfurnished; all rentals, various locations, with or without immediate possession. H. FLANAGAN, 401 Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let and for sale. NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 17 East Nineteenth street, corner of Broadway.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE, FURNISHED, FINE location, 12 rooms, in order; party of gentlemen or responsible private family. Call this week on owner, 324 East Fourteenth street.

A.—HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, from $800 to $3,500; furnished, from $225 to $250 per month. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,034 Third avenue.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES TO RENT AT FORT WASHINGTON, furnished and unfurnished; some have stables, with several acres, overlooking the Hudson; rents from $1,000 to $4,000; only 23 minutes by cars from Thirtieth street. Beautiful Villa Sites for sale; also improved places. Land is rapidly increasing in value in this portion of the city.
POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street, near Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—To rent, a completely and fully furnished House, from May 1. Permits from FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—50 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, four story brick, 25 feet front. Apply to ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, 90 Broadway.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, THE FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House 12 East Forty-ninth street, 22x60; rent $400 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House on Fifth avenue and 124th and 125th streets. Parlor Carpets and parlor suit of Furniture for sale if desired by tenant. W. S. GARY, 375 Mulberry street.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES and Flats; also Property for sale. Apply at Everett Library Rooms, 585 Sixth avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the four story brown stone House 15 Fifth avenue.
R. P. BERRIEN, 102 South Fifth avenue.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP, 16.8x50, on Forty third street, near Broadway, from May 1. VAN SCHAICK & GILLENDER, 50 Liberty street.

10TH STREET, WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—TO RENT, a medium sized brown stone English basement House, fully furnished. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN VARIOUS parts of the city; rents from $300 to $6,000.
J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth st., near Bowery.

A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, NEAR ST. James Hotel, to let, with mirrors, carpets and shades; contains 16 rooms; all improvements; possession May 1.
C. S. PECK & CO., 247 Broadway.

A.—TO LET—IN CHOICE LOCATIONS, 32 UNFURNISHED brown stone Houses, from $1,200 to $5,000; also some small Houses and some of those handsome French Flats, 25x90 feet, 8 and 10 rooms. Only small first class families need apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 399 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY stone Dwelling 201 Second avenue, near Thirteenth street, 25x37x100. Particulars of FRIDENBERG, 492 Sixth avenue. Agents, please notice.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, FINE four story high stoop House, Seventy-fourth street, near Madison avenue; possession at once. Inquire of FRANK FIELD, 222 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS. A WHOLE HOUSE ON one floor, 25x50, at 361 Third avenue.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, ON THE Boulevard, near Seventy-ninth street; rent $250 per annum. Inquire of H. E. BRAINARDY, corner Eightieth street and Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House 45 West Twelfth street. For permit apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, 335 Broome street.

TO LET—A MODERN BROWN STONE HOUSE, ON Lexington avenue, by a physician, who wishes to retain board and two rooms for himself and wife. For terms apply to FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 988 Third avenue.

TO LET—FRAME, BRICK AND BROWN STONE HOUSES, on Beekman place, Second avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth streets and on Lexington avenue; rents, $750, $1,200, $1,400 and up to $1,800; and Floors of six rooms at $23, $26 and $35 per month. JAMES ROWE, 919 Third avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone front high stoop House 2?? Fifth avenue; size, 27x85x100. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 58 Broadway, or Broadway, Seventh av. and Forty-fourth st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—ANY GOOD PARTY WANTING to purchase a first class House in best location up town, can be accommodated on the most liberal terms. Parties who contemplate renting a first class house will find it their interest to address Box 275 Post office.

137 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Four story brown stone front High stoop, 18.9x100, together with Lot in rear, 18.9x20, enclosed as yard, to let. Address W. H. ROSS, 23 Wall street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor to let, suitable for two persons; also Hall Room; references. At 20 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, with all modern improvements (no moving in May), at 58 Macdougal street.

A VERY LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single Room; house and location first class. 200 West Fourteenth street.

A.—TWO OR THREE PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOMS, very cheap, for housekeeping; uncommon nice location, 1,275 Broadway, and Sixth avenue, next to corner of Thirty-fourth street.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, first floor, at a very low price; private family; unexceptionable location, one block west of Broadway. 134 West Twenty-ninth street.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE IN HER OWN house, would like to let a Parlor Floor to a nice party, where they could obtain a pleasant home; house pleasantly located. Call all the week. 1?? Thirty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with [illegible] furnished Rooms in a small private family [illegible] and in the most desirable block of the city. Inquire at 34 West Thirty-second street.

SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS—PRIVATE HOUSE; all modern improvements, suitable for housekeeping; piano can be had, [illegible] $21 per week. ?? and 12 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

TO LET—26 WEST TWENTIETH STREET (APPLY for three days), a Parlor, [illegible] and Kitchen, neatly furnished; suitable for housekeeping; [illegible] price moderate.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE, PLEASANT [illegible] gas, bath, [illegible] gentleman and wife. 227 West Twenty-[illegible] st.

TWO NEATLY FURNISHED BACK ROOMS, ON THE [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] avenues.

[illegible] PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY ST. [illegible] $2 to $6 per week [illegible]

$7 50.—THREE SMALL ROOMS, CONNECTING, [illegible] hot and cold water [illegible] Fifty-second street [illegible]

402 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-[illegible] Rooms, suitable for housekeeping [illegible] $4 50 per week [illegible]

491 [illegible] STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF [illegible] furnished Rooms to [illegible] from $3 to $5 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE [illegible] small family, terms reasonable, at 1?? East Thirty-[illegible] street.

TO LET—PART OF THE PRIVATE BASEMENT [illegible] on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, [illegible] between Second and Third avenues; references exchanged.

UPPER PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET [illegible] on premises.

7 ROOMS TO LET—IN FIRST FLOOR [illegible] and stationary tubs. Inquire at ?? West [illegible]

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

23 COMMERCE STREET, BETWEEN BLEECKER and Bedford.—An experienced woman as good cook; would do the washing of a small family; best reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST., IN REAR. A VERY COMPETENT cook, wash and iron in a private family or boarding house; best city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, REAR.—AS FIRST class meat, pastry and bread cook; wages not so much an object as a steady place; best city reference.

61 [illegible] ST. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook; [illegible] assist in washing and ironing in a small family; best city references.

97 THOMPSON ST. A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a private family or boarding house; willing to make herself generally useful; best references.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR. A PROTESTANT cook; would go to the country, and prefers Poughkeepsie; would assist with coarse washing.

119 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastries, desserts and breads; city reference.

130 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A woman as first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; city reference.

131 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., first floor, back room.—A young woman as competent cook; would do the coarse washing if required; best city reference from last place.

134 WEST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; understands American, French and English cooking; all kinds of desserts; an excellent baker of all kinds; no objection to a first class boarding house; good city reference.

137 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

142 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. [illegible] excellent reference.

143 WEST 29TH ST. A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to assist with washing; excellent city reference.

144 WEST 30TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; best city reference.

151 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR. A MOTHER and daughter, Protestants, as cook and waitress in a private family.

155 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

157 WEST 33D, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; will assist with the washing [illegible]. Call for two days.

158 [illegible] ST., [illegible] SECOND FLOOR.—A [illegible] woman as first class cook, in a private family [illegible].

170 [illegible] IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands baking in all its branches [illegible].

170 [illegible] STORE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS [illegible] cook; good bread and biscuit baker; [illegible] washing; best city references. Call for two days.

202 WEST 27TH ST. A WOMAN AS COOK IN A [illegible] city reference; no objection to the country.

210 WEST 27TH ST. A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands her business perfectly; best city reference. Call or address.

215 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, FIRST CLASS cook; is willing to assist with washing; best city references.

226 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook; good baker; would do coarse washing in a small private family. Call for two days.

228 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer.

230 WEST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first class cook; is an excellent baker of all kinds and can come well recommended.

242 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; reference can be given.

245 WEST 29TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; private family; city reference.

255 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS in a private family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

321 WEST 21ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable young woman as first class cook; understands the business in all its branches; will be found trustworthy; good city references.

323 WEST 42D ST., REAR HOUSE.—TWO SISTERS (Protestants); one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do upstairs work and waiting; excellent references. Call for two days.

325 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference.

344 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; best city references from last place.

408 6TH AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with coarse washing; 4 years' excellent city reference from last employer.

422 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; best city reference.

468 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., IN the store.—As cook in a private family; no objection to assist with washing; excellent city reference.

469 WEST 42D ST.—A NICE, TIDY GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; can flute if required; has good city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 2.—AS A FIRST CLASS COOK in a private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to a private boarding house.

492 6TH AV.—A PROFESSED COOK TO GO OUT by day or week; can get up dinner parties and lunches in the nicest manner; best references. Address.

554 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A first class cook.

568 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has excellent city reference. Call or address.

601 WASHINGTON ST., NEAR LEROY.—TWO young girls wish to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do upstairs work or take care of children.

966 3D AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with the coarse washing; excellent reference.

1,055 2D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS. AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, and make all kinds of pastry; good city reference.

1,243 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

9 CROSBY ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID in a private family or a private boarding house.

24 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class chambermaid in a private boarding house.

119 WEST 46TH ST. A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; first class city reference.

120 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; best of city reference.

143 WEST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress; excellent city reference.

204 WEST 29TH ST. PRESENT EMPLOYER'S A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call [illegible] two days.

222 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; would assist with sewing or take charge of grown children.

224 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; best reference from last place.

225 WEST 29TH ST. TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS [illegible] chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework [illegible].

242 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or would assist with washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

245 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; no objection to take care of children.

249 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress; waiting and [illegible].

253 [illegible] AV., IN THE STORE. A GERMAN girl as chambermaid or nurse in an American family.

255 WEST [illegible] TWO GIRLS, ONE AS CHAMbermaid [illegible] the other as cook, washer [illegible].

302 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid [illegible].

303 [illegible] ST. A YOUNG AND FULLY COMpetent girl [illegible] as chambermaid [illegible].

365 [illegible] A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO [illegible] and take care of children [illegible].

401 EAST 40TH ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and [illegible].

404 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS [illegible].

603 [illegible] A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; [illegible] to take care of children.

614 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON HOUSTON ST.—A [illegible] woman as chambermaid [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

956 57TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference.

1,406 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 52D AND 53D sts.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, best reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

13 WEST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. A first class seamstress wishes a few more families' work by the day; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; understands all kinds of sewing machines; best city reference.

49 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; latest fashions; best reference. Call or address.

62 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, THIRD FLOOR, front. A respectable young girl as seamstress and to do light upstairs work or to mind children. Call for two days.

123 PITT ST., FOUR STAIRS, FRONT.—A GIRL FOR sewing by hand and on the machine, in an American family.

150 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to tend grown children or do light chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; good reference.

173 7TH AV.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A FEW more engagements, by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make ladies' and children's suits in the latest styles; can operate on a sewing machine; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, who can cut and fit and understands several machines, wishes to go out by the day or week; good references. Call on F. G.

218 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A Protestant young lady wishes to go out by the week or month in families; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a machine. Call or address.

230 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress by day or week; understands dressmaking and family sewing; wages $1 per day; best references.

236 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV. A FIRST class dressmaker solicits the patronage of few families, at their residence or her own. First class Jewish ladies' patronage solicited.

241 EAST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who operates on the different machines and has the best city reference, a permanent situation in a private family. Address ADVERTISER, or call on Monday or Tuesday.

247 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; can fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate. Call or address.

280 WEST 19TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day to sew in families; can cut and fit; good trimmer; work taken home if preferred.

308 WEST 20TH ST.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to some of the leading families of this city. Call on or address L., dressmaker.

319 EAST 43D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS A DRESSmaker or hairdresser; would assist with growing children; no objection to the country. Address for two days.

375 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, CUTter and fitter wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; highest reference given.

418 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO CUT and fit ladies' and children's garments and repair dresses; terms moderate. Ring bell three times.

576 2D AV., NEAR 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day in private families; understands family sewing of all kinds. Call on or address.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS SEAMSTRESS IN A family where she would have a good home; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on several sewing machines; best reference. Address, for two days, Miss D. station G.

General Housework, &c.

30 GREENWICH AV., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl to do housework in a small family, where she would have a good home; would like to go in the country.

74 KING ST., REAR.—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family.

124 WEST 19TH ST., REAR BASEMENT.—A middle-aged woman to do general housework in a private family.

127 WEST 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family; excellent reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl, aged 16, to do light housework in a small private family.

134 WEST 33D ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO general housework; brought up in the country; city or country.

161 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

210 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a small family.

210 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; good references.

246 EAST 55TH ST.—BY A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEwork, or take care of children.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, WILLING, stout young woman to do general housework; good washer and ironer.

343 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework, washing and ironing; city reference.

345 WEST 5TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework and make herself useful.

348 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

408 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework. Call for two days.

415 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; best reference from her last place.

419 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A middle-aged woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

607 3D AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good city reference.

607 1ST AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., TOP floor. A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

893 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family.

956 57TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; best city references.

1,074 2D AV., CORNER 56TH ST., IN THE BAKEry.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN MARRIED WOMAN to do general housework in a small American family; is an excellent washer and ironer; would want to go home nights, as she is keeping house. None but respectable families need address Mrs. RANSOM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Housekeepers, &c.

40 EAST 8TH ST., ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A WIDOW lady as housekeeper; competent to fill any position of trust; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. F. FINCH.

76 4TH PLACE, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A COMPEtent young lady as housekeeper; active and obliging; best reference given.

A LADY, AND A STRANGER IN THE CITY, WOULD like to engage with a widower or bachelor as superintendent in his household; none but a gentleman of wealth and position need apply. Address Mrs. J. WARD, box 226 Herald office.

A REFINED AMERICAN WIDOW DESIRES A POSItion as housekeeper in a gentleman's or widower's family; is of a cheerful disposition and capable of making a cheerful home; references exchanged; triflers please not answer. Address Mrs. L. L. W., Brooklyn Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

31 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and to do chamberwork in a private family; city reference.

123 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; [illegible] best reference.

123 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOM 12. AS cook; would do the plain part of the washing in a private family; best city reference.

124 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing; [illegible] best city reference.

127 WEST [illegible] ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS [illegible] reference. Call for two days.

132 WEST 19TH ST. A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; best city reference; can be seen for two days.

132 [illegible] ST. A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO [illegible] the day washing [illegible]. Can be seen for two days.

133 WEST [illegible] ST. A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH [illegible] young woman as first class laundress; [illegible].

141 WEST [illegible] ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress [illegible] city references.

154 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV. A RESPECTable woman [illegible] washing at her house, or [illegible] by the day; city reference.

154 [illegible] ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ROOM 6. A LAUNdress [illegible] washing to do at her home [illegible] French fluting; reference.

157 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR. A YOUNG GIRL, as laundress in a private family; good city reference.

157 WEST [illegible] ST., SECOND FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A [illegible] wishes [illegible] gentlemen's or families' washing [illegible] the neatest style [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

159 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR BACK, ROOM 7. A respectable woman to do washing at her own house or go out to work; first class laundress.

202 7TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Wanted, washing and general work in or out of the house. Mrs. LANG.

212 WEST 25TH ST., ROOM 11. A RESPECTABLE woman would go out by the day or week, and iron or take washing at her own home.

221 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER AND Amity. A respectable girl as laundress, in a first class family; 7½ years' excellent reference. Call for two days.

225 SULLIVAN ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day to wash or iron, or would take the work to her own house; good reference if required.

227 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to take in a family's or gentleman's washing at her own house; puffing and fluting done in the neatest manner; terms reasonable. Inquire all the week at the store.

228 WEST 28TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN EXPErienced laundress solicits washing, to do at home or would go out by the day; linens done in superior style.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent laundress; best references; a country place preferred.

317 EAST 37TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; good reference.

329 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor, back room.—A respectable young woman to go out by the day; is a first class washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housecleaning, kalsomining, whitewashing, carpet laying, &c.; any part of the city; good city reference. Can be seen for a week.

343 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable widow wishes some gentlemen's or family washing; reasonable terms; best city reference. Mrs. McQUADA.

360 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A good woman to go out by the day or week to wash, iron or clean; good reference. MARY RAY.

414 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—LADIES', gentlemen's and families washing wanted; terms moderate.

416 EAST 11TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT—A RESpectable woman is willing to go out to wash and iron or clean by the day. Can be seen at any time at her own house.

419 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A. A young girl as first class laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference.

421 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 12.—A FIRST CLASS laundress to do family's or gentlemen's washing at her own home; can do fluting; reasonable terms; references.

428 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young girl as first class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 16.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day.

492 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; can do up ladies' fluting and finery in the best manner; best references. Address N. J.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE UP in the neatest manner by Mrs. FARRELL, 250 West 35th st.

Nurses, &c.

44 LAIGHT ST., BETWEEN VARICK AND HUDSON sts.—A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant and will do plain sewing; best city references. Call for two days.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AGED 17, TO mind one or two grown children, or to do light chamberwork and waiting.

62 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A MIDDLE-aged widow lady living alone, would like a child to nurse at her home. Ask for nurse. Call all the week.

146 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, whose baby is only three weeks, as wet nurse. Call on or address for two days Mrs. BOND.

146 EAST 59TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—A respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; best city reference; no objection to the country.

160 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; an expert operator; excellent reference. Call for two days.

167 LUDLOW ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl (middle-aged) as nurse; is a good plain sewer. Call for two days.

194 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D sts.—A respectable married German woman, speaking English, as wet nurse to a very young baby; references excellent.

208 EAST 65TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl to take care of children and do plain sewing.

216 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl, 16 years old, to take care of one growing child and make herself generally useful.

219 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk; good references.

222 1ST AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS., IN the paper store.—A girl, 16 years of age, to mind children or to wait on the door.

227 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE IN a private family, to go home nights; reference.

232 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl to tend children or to do chamberwork. Call for two days.

239 EAST 46TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS OF STAIRS up.—A young girl, speaking French and English, to take care of one or two small children.

249 WEST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM—A competent young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; best city reference.

308 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children and make herself useful at any employment.

370 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A young American girl, from 15 to 16 years, to take care of one or two children; resides with her parents. Call for two days.

378 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A full breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own home, having lost her own baby, three months old. Mrs. KANE.

404 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable German woman as wet nurse, with her first child.

410 3D AV., NEAR 22TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; also understands hairdressing; city reference.

411 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

430 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33TH STS.—A young girl to mind a child and do plain sewing; good city reference; call for two days.

431 SECOND AVENUE.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, of education, refinement and experience, as nurse for the sick in a respectable family. Best of references given and required. Address or call on Mrs. E., Monday, after 10 A. M.

518 BROOME ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

684 8TH AV., NEAR 42D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESpectable married woman would like a child to nurse; will give it good care. Call all the week.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from birth, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; city references.

954 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—AN ELDERLY woman to take care of one or two children, or to do light housework.

Waitresses, &c.

149 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as waitress; will assist with chamberwork if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

230 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COMpetent young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. An expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

460 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A young woman as first class waitress; city references. Call for two days.

737 6TH AV., CORNER OF 42D ST., OVER THE [illegible] store.—As first class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

111 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable woman wishes to go out for the day to wash or house clean; good references if required.

519 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AN American woman to clean offices or to do house cleaning.

TWO FRENCH LADIES, ONE AS A FIRST CLASS trimmer in a good millinery house, and the other to take charge of a large millinery house; both speak English and have had long experience in business; best references. Address SHARP UPTOWN, Herald office.

WANTED A POSITION AS SALESLADY IN A [illegible] goods or millinery store, by a young lady who has [illegible] business for several years. Address for three days M. W., box 122 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPABLE [illegible] at 203 Bowery, entrance on Forsyth [illegible].

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY [illegible] French and German [illegible]. Address Miss ERNST, 222 East Broadway [illegible].

A FRENCH LADY, CONVERSANT WITH ENGLISH [illegible]. Address Y. E., box 169 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY WHO IS A MEMBER OF A PROTESTANT church [illegible] Sunday school [illegible] at [illegible] 722 Broadway [illegible] Apply after [illegible].

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT
An experienced cloakmaker who can take orders, cut, fit and trim first class garments. Apply at Manager's desk.
First class seamstresses, who have been accustomed to work on high cost dinner and reception dresses.
First class embroiderers. Apply with samples of work.
Operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but experts wanted. Steady employment and liberal pay. Apply at Ninth street entrance. Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIenced dressmaker, who can take orders, measure, cut, fit and trim rich, high cost silk dresses. She will have a separate table and working force under her control. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SALESLADY WANTed. For our straw goods department; must have considerable experience and good references. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M.
FRED. S. LOESER, 289 and 291 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT SALESLADY WANTED; ONE THAT speaks German. BURNET CRAKOW, 241 Grand st., near Bowery.

A SECOND COOK WANTED—AT 62 MADISON AV., corner 27th st., who thoroughly understands her work; entrance on 27th st.

BALL & BAY, 479 BROADWAY.—EXPERIENCED bonnet frame makers; none others.

BOW AND SLIP-STITCH TIE MAKERS WANTED. Apply at 318 Broadway, up stairs.
G. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

GIRLS WANTED. PLENTY PLACES READY; HIGHest wages; come and see. ODELL'S Office, 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LADIES WHO ARE GOOD READERS WILL BE paid a salary of $10 to $15 per week. Call at 1,149 Broadway, up two flights of stairs, front office.

MILLINERS WANTED. FIRST CLASS; MILLINERS and trimmers immediately; wages no object. Apply at 31 Division st., opposite Chrystie st.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; only those who are willing and obliging need apply at 29 West 9th st. Apply Monday, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; city references required. 118 East 27th st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, TO GO TO HARTford, Conn. Apply to IRA BEARD, 477 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who is neat and tidy. Apply at 143 West 15th st.

WANTED A TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE HERself generally useful. Call, with references, at 250 58th st., corner 2d av.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse. Apply on Tuesday, 20th instant, at No. 6 East 47th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN ACQUAINTED WITH FLUTing fine laces; French preferred. Apply at MORRISON, HERRIMAN & CO.'S, 557 and 559 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family.
GRAHAM, 303 East 47th st.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE; ALSO A GIRL TO DO general housework; German or Swede. Apply at 127 West 48th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 226 East 56th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO TAKE CARE of an elderly lady, who is helpless; reference wanted. Inquire at 24 Cornelia st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST WITH CHILDREN and make herself generally useful; no objection to one lately arrived. Apply at 215 East 50th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO COOK, WASH AND iron; none need apply except they come well recommended. Apply at 25 West 25th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; Protestant Scotch or German preferred. Apply at 228 East 52d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; must have good city reference. Apply at 145 West 42d st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL, FOR UPSTAIRS work and to assist with fine washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply at 333 West 48th st.

WANTED A GOOD CHAMBERMAID, FOR A HOTEL in Hartford; wages $12; fare paid. Inquire at 72 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING and ironing and make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at 239 West 48th st.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron. One willing to make herself generally useful may apply, with good city references, at 314 West 55th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD GIRL FOR upstairs work, washing and ironing; good wages; references from last place. 226 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A NEAT AND OBLIGING GIRL, AS waitress and chambermaid; city reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at 27 Park av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron and one for chamberwork and waiting; either must understand care of furnaces. Apply, with city references, at 21 West 29th st.

WANTED.—LADIES SEEKING PROFITABLE AND respectable employment to take orders for a little article which everybody wants; $4 to $7 per day cleared easily. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—SOME PERFECT HANDS TO MAKE UP ladies' and children's fine undergarments; bring a sample of work; reference required. Also embroiderers. 334 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER, FOR A MILlinery establishment in Philadelphia; to a competent person good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at WORTHINGTON & SMITH'S, 507 Broadway.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN OPERATE ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine and cut and fit children's clothing, also assist with children. Apply at the office of the St. George Hotel, corner Broadway and 20th st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE; English or Scotch preferred; must be thoroughly accustomed to the care of children and be provided with satisfactory reference. Apply at 50 Irving place, before one o'clock to-day, Feb. 19.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A GERMAN YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS a porter or some other kind of work. Address T. F., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN—AGE 20—WANTS A SITUATION AS first class bartender; best city reference. Call on or address JOHN BUNTING, 135 Macdougal st., corner Amity.

A COMPETENT MAN, SPEAKING SEVERAL LANguages, wishes to travel with a gentleman or family as valet; city reference. Address J. H., 67 West 12th st., care H. Leutcher.

A RESPECTABLE MAN (BELGIAN), AGED 25, wants a situation in any capacity; will be found willing and generally useful; speaks French, English and German; best city reference. Address A. N. M., box 204 Herald office.

A COURRIER (ARRIVED FROM A VOYAGE) WISHES to make an engagement to travel with a gentleman or family; first class reference from last place. Address COURRIER, Herald office.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR cleaning a broker's or a banker's office, and to make himself very useful during office hours; has been working with a janitor; good reference. Call for J. B., at 27 Stevens st.

MAN AND WIFE (NO ENCUMBRANCE), ENGLISH, lately landed; want situations; man as indoor servant; wife as first class cook in a private family; good references. Address J. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHman, as waiter or valet in a private family; best city reference given. Call at or address 35 Broome st.

WAITER WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family; a respectable man who can give the very best city reference. Call at 866 Broadway, in the confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by an experienced, well recommended young man; the country not objected to. Address WAITER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN, A SITUATION, in a private family, to make himself generally useful, to take charge of the dining rooms and to wait; no objection to the country; best city reference. Apply for two days at 226 2d av., cigar store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and periodically kept; books balanced however complicated or confused. Address A. B. R., box 2,422 Post office.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, with fifteen years' experience, desires a situation in a banking or large commercial house; best references and security. Address D. W., 449 West 24th st.

AN ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS house; must be thoroughly experienced and familiar with entering; salary $50 per month. Address ENTRY CLERK, box 4,442 Post office.

DENTIST WORKMEN, OPERATORS, MECHANICAL dentists, dental students, and apprentices engaged, and taken now for our dental establishments here and in Europe.
PRETERRE BROTHERS, 130 Bowery.

HARDWARE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, 23 years old, in the hardware business; six years' experience [illegible]. Address H. S. E., Herald office.

WANTED A GOOD GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING goods salesman, at 60 Walker st., up stairs.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED COPYIST IN A LAW office in Brooklyn. Address T. S., Herald office.

WANTED A DRY GOODS CLERK, WITH $1,000, TO [illegible]. Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS STREET salesmen [illegible] Paterson, N. J.

WANTED A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE [illegible]. Address MARTIN KATZENBERG [illegible].

WANTED A VARNISH SALESMAN OF UNDOUBTED [illegible]. Address, with particulars, [illegible] box 196 Herald office.

WANTED A YOUNG MAN [illegible]. Address [illegible] HALL, box [illegible].

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS GARDENER, GERMAN, WANTS A [illegible] GARDENER, Mount Vernon, Westchester county.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S PLACE WANTED—By a single man, understands his business thoroughly; good city reference. Apply at the private stable No. 9 West 12th st.

AN EXPERT RIDER, FIRST CLASS GROOM AND careful driver, used to boats, gardening, milk, &c., on a gentleman's place, a temperate, trustworthy man (single, 30), useful, active and obliging, seeks an engagement; good reference. Apply at Riding School, No. 9 West 15th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address F. A. H., box 116 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY AN Englishman; married; four years' reference; understands the care of flowers and raising grapes. Address H. C., box 218 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WISHES A situation as coachman or groom, in city or country; can train young stock, and will make himself useful; best city references. Address W. C. S., care of Mrs. Brandon, 123 West 16th st., for three days.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—BY A FIRST class man (single); one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and a careful driver; is perfectly sober; has the best city reference from last employer. Apply to or address COACHMAN, at Graham's saddlery store, 68 University place.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF SECURING A SITuation as gardener for an honest, sober industrious and obliging young Englishman, who has been with him nearly two years as assistant gardener, and is capable of taking charge of graperies or a gentleman's country place. Address box 1,476 Post office, New York, or GEORGE BASSON, box 748 Post office, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable, active, single man; is strictly sober; city reference. Address W. G., box 115 Herald office.

GARDENER. A FIRST CLASS GARDENER, FLORIST and vegetable, German, single, thoroughly competent to take charge of any first class place, wants a situation. Address FLORIST, for three days, Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED. BY A MARRIED man; understands graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, fruits and flowers, laying out new grounds; city reference. Address K. R., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, no family; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, flowers and vegetables. Address A. B., box 141 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD GARdener, by a competent single man; best references as to character and ability; wages, $40 per month, board and washing. Call on or address ALEX. McL., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—by a practical married man (German); understands his business fully; greenhouses, graperies, vegetables and the management of stock and general farming; best references given. Inquire of JOHN MICHEL, 72 Grove st., New York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man somewhat advanced in years, who has a good knowledge of his business; would prefer a quiet, comfortable home more than high wages; 19 years' best city reference from late employer. Address MARTIN, Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S SITUATION wanted—By an energetic, practical married man; understands his business fully; greenhouses, graperies, vegetables and the management of stock and general farming. Call on or address S. H. R., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, with a small family; would take charge of a small place; understands gardening; experienced in the care of horses and stock; reference from his late employer. Address J. O. NICHOLS, in care of James Betts, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE; man understands farming and gardening; wife as plain cook or laundress. Call or address SITUATION, 137 Elizabeth st., near Broome, for two days.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE DRIVER, WHO IS A GOOD groom and washer. Apply, with references as to character and ability, to JAMES HARPER, 153 Court st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GROOM, BETWEEN 17 AND 20 YEARS of age, to take charge of one horse and help coachman in stable. Apply at 147 West 40th st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; a single man, sober and industrious; best city references; no objection to the country. Call at 160 East 38th st.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman (married, no children) as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; best city reference. Address A. N., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND TO take care of a garden; also wife as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call for two days at 130 Washington st., second floor, front room.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening. Demand for operators.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE FASTEST selling books published—"Youman's Dictionary of Everyday Wants;" sells on sight; extra terms; $30 per week insured. F. M. REED, 139 Eighth street, near Broadway.

BARKEEPER WANTED—AT P. TANGLEY'S, CORner East Broadway and Catharine st.

TO SOUTHERNERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—LIGHT and easy outdoor work can be had on which fair profits can be realized. Address J. C. D., box 1,439 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN AND TWO waiters at 83 8th av.

WANTED—A BOY TO CLEAN FISH AND OPEN oysters. 301 Bleecker st.

WANTED—BOY OR APPRENTICE IN A DRUG store. Apply at 1,010 3d av., corner 60th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ATTENDANT AND companion for an invalid young gentleman. Address with full name and reference, box 2,172 New York Post office.

WANTED—AT THE SWEENY HOTEL, 827 EIGHTH av., two smart young men to open oysters and wait on table. Call early.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARTENDER, WHO CAN advance $100. Call at 22 East 18th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MALE NURSE, AT THE Strangers' Hospital, corner of av. D and 10th st.; must be American, English or German.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A STATIONery boiler; wages $25 per month, with board and lodging; references required. Apply at GOULD'S restaurant, 35 Nassau st., 6 to 9 A. M.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORNsheller, shells six bushels per hour; retails $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy.
WEBSTER & CO., office 251½ Bowery.

WANTED—TWENTY INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD address, for city canvassing on commission for commercial business. Apply at 51 Broadway, room 20, at 2 P. M. this day.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen, and able-bodied mechanics as landsmen. None but good men need apply at 65 Market st., New York.
E. & J. W. RODE.

WANTED AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 years of age, in a pianoforte wareroom, to make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply at 161 4th av.

WANTED AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, who resides in the city; must write a good hand and have unquestionably good references. Address box 4,653 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS AND WAIT on tables. Apply at NURSE'S Restaurant, 524 8th av.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, MALE AND FEmale, to sell something wanted in every family; samples mailed for 25c.
GEO. L. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau street, room 22.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER DESIRES AN engagement in this city. Address CUTTER, Herald office.

BRASS MOULDER WANTED—ONE CAPABLE OF taking charge of a shop. Apply at JOHN MATTHEWS', 1st av., between 26th and 27th sts.

ENGINEER.—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER WISHES A situation to run a stationary engine; is able to do all his own repairs. Address ENGINEER, box 165 Herald office.

JEWELLERS.—A COMPETENT JEWELLER WISHES the work of a few more stores; repairing, &c., will be promptly attended to. Call on or address 22 Chambers st., up stairs.

SEAL RING MAKERS WANTED.
HUNTING & EARLE, 15 John street.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED. J. E. JOHNSON & CO., 440 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO repair clocks and jewelry. 291 Smith st., South Brooklyn.

TO BRICK COMPANIES AND MANUFACTURERS.—A first class brickmaker and burner, machinist, engineer, [illegible]. Address A. NAIRONE, No. 92 Wallace st., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED A GOOD PLUMBER AND HELPER, AT [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN THAT understands corking and wiring bottles. Apply at 58 Maiden lane.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS CUTTER TO MANUFACture [illegible]. Address CUTTER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE UNE SITUATION POUR [illegible]. Adresser DRESSMAKER, 130 West 28th st.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER [illegible]. Adresser [illegible] 47 West 21st st.

UNE JEUNE DAME FRANÇAISE, NOUVELLEMENT [illegible] 117 [illegible] James place, Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL SET OF GUM Teeth [illegible] at Dr. WHITE'S, [illegible].

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER DESIRED IN A LEGITIMATE CASH manufacturing business; amount of business only limited by capital employed; ready cash sales for all goods made; $3,000 capital required, and A No. 1 references. For interview address SHOES, box 4,116 Post office, New York.

A.—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL CAN CONTROL ABSOlute monopoly of manufacture of new and popular goods; investment in operation, and those meaning business can have the fullest opportunity to investigate.
S. S. NORTON, 19 Dey street.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INTELLIGENT MAN IN each State, with from $3,000 to $10,000, to engage in and control a pleasant, practical, positive business, with established reputation and assured success. References.
M. C. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker street.

A MAN RECOMMENDED, WITH $800 CAPITAL, IS wanted at once in a retail store, as partner. Apply at hair store, 791 Broadway, opposite Grace church. WELLS.

A.—A PARTY ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE and sale of an article in great demand for family use, and paying a large profit, wishes $5,000 additional capital to extend the business; location central and party unexceptionable. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

DINING SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE ATtached, with all fixtures, will be sold cheap for cash; a good lease; 18 steady boarders; in good locality, near railroad depot; reason for selling, death in the family. Apply to JOHN S. COLLINS, 15 Hamilton street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF STORE OF a first rate Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Business down town, long established, senior partner retiring; or an active partner would be accepted. Those in business would be benefited by additional trade of $30,000 to $50,000 per annum, and by joining stock and influence on reduced expenses. Capital required from $2,000 to $5,000. Answers should state name and address, which will be confidential. Address A. M. O. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF THE proprietor, the Stock and Fixtures contained in the bottling establishment at 41 New Church street, together with the Sample Room. Apply on the premises.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—PARTNER wanted, with a little capital, to act as cashier and share in the most celebrated money-making exhibition in America. Inquire of PORTER & CO., 166 Broadway, room 14.

HARDWARE BUSINESS, 60 EIGHTH AVENUE, FOR sale; 20 years established; stock desirable; rent low and a lease will be given.
F. THISTLE, Administrator, 60 Eighth avenue.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PAINTING BUSINESS, with a small capital. Call at 175 Elm street.

REAL ESTATE.—PARTNER WANTED, IN AN ESTABlished uptown office, doing a good business; One-half interest can be purchased for $2,500. Address NOTARY, box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE entire or an interest in some established paper stock, rag or extensive junk business. Address, with particulars, C. TALBOT, 221 East Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN A country store, more particularly in the drug line preferred. Address, with particulars, J. B. PLUMBER, 995 Second avenue.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD SOCIAL standing, as bookkeeper, cashier &c., in Hartford Life Co., or take part interest in general agency for United States. Address WILLARD, Herald office.

WANTED A BUSINESS PERSON WITH $1,000 TO $1,200 to represent a distillery liquor store; money secured, permanent employment and good salary. Address LIQUORS, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, with first class references and $2,500 in cash, to take an equal interest in a wholesale and retail grocery and provision business down town. Stock all paid for and sales strictly for cash. Business experience not so much of an object to the advertiser as a person of strict integrity. Address SUCCESS, box 185 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN interest in some established business; will invest from $1,000 to $5,000; must have ample security for investment. Address, stating full particulars, J. B. PLUMBER, 995 Second avenue.

$300 TO $500. PARTNER WANTED, IN MEAT and provision market; good chance for a man that will devote time and attention. 142 Grand, near Fourth street, Williamsburg.

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO INVEST IN SOME SUBSTANtial, established business on May 1. Address, with full particulars (none other will be noticed), W. C. HENRY, Bayonne, N. J.

$5,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER TO take half interest and financier part of a well established manufacturing business paying good profits. Address H. L., box 212 Herald office.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS CAPITAL and is a thorough man of business, wishes to engage in business. Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, box 147 Herald office, this week.

$10,000.—A GUARANTEED INCOME WILL BE given to a desirable party with $10,000 as a partner in an established light manufacturing business in this city, possessing the monopoly in two very desirable and salable articles, besides doing a general manufacturing business in their line. None but principals who are seeking a safe and remunerative investment for their money and who apply with name and address need address box 5,185 New York Post office.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

AARON CRISTALAR, 763 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH ST., great bargains in fine new and second-hand Furniture, Paintings, Mirrors, Carpets, Curtains, &c., &c. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING LET HIS HOUSE OFFERS for sale the balance of his Household Furniture unsold, nearly new and by first class city makers, comprising handsome Parlor, Library, Bedroom and Dining Suits, in part; also some Lounges, Marble Top Tables, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Paintings, Mirrors and many other things; no reasonable price refused; sold in lots to any person. Call Monday and Tuesday at house, 123 East Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

A.—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVING PRIVATE FAMILY will sell, in lots to suit purchasers, all their first class city made Furniture, for half cost, used since last May, comprising magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, 4 rich Parlor Suits, 14 elegant Bedroom Suits, 20 Rooms' Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Books, Extension Tables, Buffet, Bedding, &c.; Silver, China, Cutlery, Ice Box, Cooking Utensils, complete Household Goods, contained in private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcatel Parlor suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; walnut rep Suits, $30 and $50; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Tables, for half cost. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUITS POMPAdour Marie Antoinette style, covered brocade; cost $550, for $200; one do., $80; Etageres, Cabinet, Paintings, Bronzes, Pianoforte, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, Silverware, Carpets, Mirrors, Statuary, Curtains, Clocks, Ornaments, &c., a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th street, near 5th avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense stock and low prices, at R. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM.
284 and 286 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

PRIVATE SALE, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 124 WEST 29th st., near 6th av.—Parlor Suits, $75; rep Suits, $40; walnut Bedroom Suits, $35, and 200 lots cheap for cash.

CLOTHING.

AT 573 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz. Please send orders.

ASTONISHING PRICES OBTAINED FOR CAST-OFF Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices R. MINTZ pays in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry; Silk Dresses, $10 to $40; Coats, $5 to $15; Pants, $2 to $5. A note by post punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c.; ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 86 SIXTH AVEnue, [illegible] will positively pay 50 per cent more than elsewhere for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. [illegible] Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, from $4 to $15; Pants, $2 to $6. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

ASTROLOGY.

MATRIMONIAL OFFICE.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, [illegible] Medicines for all diseases [illegible] 98 Eighth avenue.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business [illegible] everything, shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 136 West Fortieth st., [illegible].

MEDICAL.

A.—WM. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife [illegible] practice. Consultation free. 42 St. Mark's place [illegible].

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN, DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 30 years' successful practice in [illegible] female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Residence and office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES CURED [illegible] without detention from business, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

A.—RELIEF [illegible] FOR ALL UNFORTUNATES BY Dr. and Mrs. West, female physician and midwife, 166 West Fourth street.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience [illegible] Dr. VAN [illegible], 157 Bleecker street.

DR. AND MRS. [illegible] PHYSICIANS FOR [illegible] and skill [illegible] treatment [illegible] near Fifth avenue.

DR. COLE, 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE. THE SICK AND [illegible]. Special remedies for [illegible].

MADAME [illegible] WEST FOURTH STREET [illegible]. Ladies consult her. Board and [illegible].

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—SPEEDY [illegible] all female complaints. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate. Dr. ROTT, 60 Bond street. Fees moderate.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDSOME PLOT OF TEN lots for sale on a 100 foot street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A.—20 LOTS, HAVING A LARGE FRONTAGE ON the Harlem River, docks, &c., adapted for any business purpose; for sale or to lease on favorable terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A.—BARGAINS.—LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES FOR sale low on every avenue and street up town. WILLIAM TUCKER, 230 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and building Lots for sale and to let, containing city map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A CORNER ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, 100X125, BElow Forty-second street, suitable for a church. Apply at the Real Estate Offices, 86 Fourth avenue, or 906 and 908 Third avenue.

A PROMINENT CORNER, 50 FEET FRONT ON Twenty-third street, two blocks from Fifth Avenue Hotel, for sale cheap; first class location for a public building or French flats. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 339 Bowery, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AT 919 THIRD AVENUE.—HOUSES FOR SALE, TO let and exchange. Bargains in three and four story high stoop brown stone Houses. Facts are stubborn things. Call and examine for yourself. JAMES ROWE.

A GREAT BARGAIN AND MUST BE SOLD, WITH pier glasses, cornices, gas fixtures, &c., House and lot, between Lexington and Third avenues, below Fifty-fourth street, three story brown stone, $15,500; very cheap. For particulars apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue.

ALL PERSONS WANTING TO PURCHASE OR HIRE Hudson River Real Estate will find full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, TWO HOUSES ON FIFTY-fourth street, 2 on Fifty-third street, all four stories and near Fifth avenue; two of the houses can be sold at $45,000 each; 62 feet deep; 4 on Fifth avenue, 3 on Madison avenue, 6 on Fifty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, and 4 on Lexington avenue; also one Fifteenth street, at a great bargain. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 869 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE—FROM $8,000 to $15,000, three story high stoop; four story, from $16,000 to $25,000; west of Madison avenue, $25,000 to $150,000; one Fifth avenue House at a low figure. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue.

CALL AND SEE 25 FOOT HIGH STOOP HOUSE, ELEgant location, $15,250; Brick, $8,000; four story Brown Stone, 20x50x100, $1[?],500. LIONEL FROHLICH, Third avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 966 THIRD AVENUE, OFFERS bargains of the following Houses:—Sixtieth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, $30,000; Lexington avenue, near Fifty-third street, $18,000; Sixty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, $15,000; Seventy-eighth street, three story brown stone, near Lexington, $1[?],[?].

FIFTH AVENUE.—A FIRST CLASS NARROW BROWN stone House, next to end of one of the finest blocks above Forty-second street; built in the best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied 15 months ago; the owner is going abroad and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A superb extra size Dwelling, of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining Fifth, Madison and Park avenues, medium and full sized corner and inside Dwelling Houses and Building Lots at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR OR MORE LOTS AT THE FOOT of East Twenty-ninth street. Inquire at office of the stone yard.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House 20[?] Thirty-ninth street, near Third avenue. For permits inquire at 58 West Forty-sixth street. Price $18,000.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY FRAME House, filled in with brick, and brick basement; seventeen rooms; all the modern improvements, and arranged for three families. 217 East Eighty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—THAT LITTLE GEM OF A HOUSE SITuated in East Forty-eighth street; brown stone front, three stories, finished with black walnut, well built and in perfect order; very little cash required; price $16,000. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE OF A long established Tea and Grocery business, with or without Stock. No. 698 Third avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FACTORY PROPERTY IN East Twenty-third street, 100x200, with five story building, &c., suitable for storehouse, sugar refinery and all heavy business, near dock; easy terms; immediate possession. Inquire at 112 East Fourteenth street.

HARLEM.—MUST SELL, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, 17x40x100; improvements; $7,800; cash, $2,000; balance three years. McNAUGHT & VAIL, 1,996 Third avenue, near 109th st.

LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES AND the intersecting cross streets for sale—By F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

MADISON AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARgain, an elegant private Dwelling, the second house north of Sixty-sixth street, west side. Inquire on the premises or of D. G. CROSBY, 134 Nassau street.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON avenues.—A superior brown stone English basement House for sale, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE LOTS, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK; also street Lots adjacent, for sale at lowest market prices. HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—NICE PRIVATE Houses and Lots to build on.—House and Lot in Pike street, near Henry, lot 25x114 feet, and if required you can have the next House and Lot, making 50x114 feet; a good chance for a builder. Also a House and Lot in Madison street, near Catharine, and a Lot in Monroe street, near Catharine, 25x100; House and Lot in Henry street; House and Lot in Montgomery street, west side; House and Lot in Clinton street; nice three story House in Henry street, near Market; Rutgers street, price $7,000, $2,000 cash. These are all nice private houses, and will be sold on easy terms by applying to J. R. PAYTON, 155 Henry street.

$3,000 CASH (THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE) FOR a three story high stoop brick House, with all modern improvements, on Thirty-fifth street, near Third avenue. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

$22,500 EACH—TWO THREE STORY HIGH stoop basement and cellar brown stone Houses, 20 by 45 feet; parlors and bay windows in walnut; Fifty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. C. F. MALLOY, on premises.

West Side.

A.—BARGAIN, IF SOLD AT ONCE—ONE LOT ON Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on easy terms. A. L. MORDECAI, No. 5 Pine, room No. 1.

A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $[?]3,800; 255 West Twenty-fourth street, three story high stoop House, $[?]. Apply at 51 Crosby street, at 1 or 5 o'clock. Possession May.

FOR SALE—40 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues, front and rear Building; suitable for a store and factory, basement and first story; depth of lot 25x92, a block. Apply to W. MACKENZIE, 52 West Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, with all the modern improvements, situated between Eighth avenue and Broadway, in Forty-[?] street, West. Apply at 125 West Tenth street or 156 Waverley place, for three days.

FOR SALE—ON WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, A nice three story high stoop brick House, 15.9x45.
On West 41st st., 3 s. and b. s. brick House, 16.9x45x100..$14,000
On West 43d st., 3 s. and b. s. b. H... 22x45, lot 25x100.... 13,000
On East 52d st., 3 s. and b. brick House, 1[?]x60x100.... 13,000
On East 55th st., 3 s. and b. s. b. s. front, 16.8x55x100... 16,500
On West 24th st., 3 s. and b. s. b. House, 15.9x45x100.... 15,000
On 54th st., 5th and 6th avs., 5 s. s. f., 22x55x100, Columbia College lease......21,000
On 28th st., 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. and b. s. b. s. f., 21x55x100......25,000
Living on street, corner House, 4 s. brick, 18x57..... 22,[?]
A variety of other desirable Property for sale, and some will be exchanged if desired. Apply to D. GARRISON, 527 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty—The two Houses and Lots, 121 Wooster street and 129 Prince street, being together 40x[?] on Prince street by 75 feet on Wooster street; also a House and Lot, 141 Wooster street, 25x100 feet. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, or to JOHN E. MILLER, Executor, 27 University place.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF TENEMENT PROPerty, paying 14 per cent, situated on Ninth avenue, near Forty-second street; must be sold in order to close an estate. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, SITUATED ON EIGHTH avenue, opposite the Park, near Ninety-second street; very little cash required; a good opportunity for a quick turning investment. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House; all improvements; frescoed throughout; terms moderate. Apply on premises 260 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE IN West Fifty-seventh street, [illegible] street; terms liberal. Principals only. Address box 6[?] P[?] office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW TENEMENT HOUSES, WITH Stores, brick and brown stone, [illegible] situated in Forty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, [illegible] best manner [illegible]. JOHN JUST, 1,227 Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FOR INvestment, an entire width front on Greene street, between Canal and Broome streets, will pay largely on investment. Apply to GUSTAVUS BRARSON, 34[?] Broadway, room 16.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST SIDE LOTS FOR sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

THE VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY 157 WEST Forty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, will be peremptorily sold at public auction, on easy terms, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock noon [illegible] Broadway, New York, by JOSEPH [illegible], Auctioneer. [illegible] with a ferry at the foot in Weehawken, N. J.

5TH AVENUE BUILDING LOTS, ABOVE AND BELOW the Park; also Corner Parcels on Madison avenue and the adjacent streets [illegible]. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

55 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, FOUR STORY brown stone; hardwood finish; every convenience; [illegible] mortgage; immediate possession; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to owner, on premises.

$21,000 WILL PURCHASE [illegible] Store and Tenement Property [illegible] near Fifth avenue, [illegible] $8,000 cash [illegible]. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

Miscellaneous.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—FOR BUILDING PURPOSES OR investment, in good localities on all the avenues and streets for sale by G. BURNET, No. 9 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC COTTAGE, containing every modern improvement, with large garden plot, 1,045 Herkimer street, near Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton and Atlantic cars; rent $850. HOLG[?] BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A FINE COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE FOR $[?]00; cash balance of $[?],000 on [?] years' time. Apply at 634 Hancock street, near Ralph avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT IN one of the best business streets in the city. Inquire on the premises, 95 Columbia street, corner of Baltic street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE FRONT Houses on St. Mark's place, corner of Nostrand avenue, and one 3[?]0 Grand avenue, near Putnam avenue. Inquire on the premises, or of W. S. ROLIN, 1,058 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST RESIdences in Brooklyn, house with side wing, rear extension, all the modern improvements and three lots of ground; price $35,000; terms to suit. Apply on the premises, 149, 155 South Portland avenue, near Hanson place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, LOCATION Nineteenth ward, 15 minutes' walk from two ferries, a three story brick House, stone trimmings; has gas, bath, marble mantels, &c. O. V. HOLCOMB, 87 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO LET—RENT $750—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP and basement brick and brown stone House, delightful location, excellent neighborhood, 134 Summit street, between Hicks and Henry streets, Brooklyn (continuation of and on first block from First place); contains 11 rooms, and has range, stationary tubs, heating arrangement, gas fixtures, bath, &c. Apply to W. WALLACE, 119 Rapelyea street, two blocks from house.

N. B.—No stage or car fares; time and money saved; 20 minutes' walk from Wall street; five minutes' walk from ferry.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY INSTALments, for corner House, 71 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn; three stories, high stoop, brown stone basement; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; perfect order; price $8,500; must be sold; owner on premises.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A CONVENIENT AND beautiful home on Jersey City Heights. A French roof House, new, commodious, modern improvements, surroundings first class, $8,880, part cash; one $6,000; one $5,000; one $8,000, &c. Also pretty Cottages, from $1,500 to $3,500. Houses of various styles of architecture, $5,000 to $12,000. All located within 15 minutes of six ferries distance independent of steam. Taxes only $2 60 on thousand, with low valuations. Healthiest suburb of the city. JOHN R. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A FACTORY AND SEVERAL LOTS IN HUDSON CITY (Jersey City), with Shafting, Belts and Boiler complete, for sale or to lease on easy terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, WITH three or more Lots, on Palisade avenue Bergen Heights, Jersey City. Apply to J. GODFREY, 29 Spruce street.

FOR SALE 808 PAVONIA AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, $2,200 cash, $7,500 mortgage, three story brick basement and sub-cellar high stoop, with all modern improvements; elegantly ornamented inside; possession immediate. Inquire of JOHN B. COLES, corner Pavonia avenue and Erie street.

To Let or Lease.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—A.—HOMES—HOMES IN THE beautiful, growing and enterprising Village of Whitestone, L. I.
A neat, cosey House for $2,250.
A three story House, bathroom, closets, &c., $6,500.
Larger and more commodious Houses, $7,000 to $16,000.
Choice Lots at $350 to $900, according to location.
Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first class. Whitestone, only 11 miles from Hunter's Point and 45 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centre of New York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employes, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and Northside Railroad terminus at Whitestone is one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country. Forty-one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight, and in summer steamers ply constantly between New York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor will stimulate the growth of Whitestone and surely enhance the value of this property.
N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build. Terms on lots 75 per cent on mortgage for five years; if purchasers will build all may remain. On houses—The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.
We particularly invite parties looking for suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere. Tickets good for all trains.
JOHNSON & MILLER, Agents of the Whitestone Land Association, 25 Nassau street, New York.
Mr. P. B. Van Sicien, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers and show them the property.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 108 ACRES TO BE SOLD at one-half its value, near Utica; fine buildings and fences; location unsurpassed. Apply to WM. FITZSIMMONS, 248 East Thirtieth street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 94 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 32 Pine street.

A COUNTRY SEAT, ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, Northern Railroad of New Jersey; 40 acres; splendid view; excellent buildings and fruits; near depot; $13,500. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

A COTTAGE HOUSE CHEAP.—HAS FIVE ROOMS; two full lots, with grapevines, fruit trees, &c.; price $1,950, on a payment of $350 cash; balance on mortgage. Also other houses near Singer Works, now building, at Elizabethport, N. J. Also full Lots on cash payments of $25, remainder monthly or quarterly. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, N. Y., or Second street, opposite Park, Elizabethport.

A SPLENDID 150 ACRE FARM, 20 MILES FROM New York, near Nyack; fruits abundant; buildings fair; price $10,[?]. Other Farms, Mills and Country Seats, all prices and locations; many within one hour of New York. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange address or call. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY—42 acres; good House, 7 rooms; exchange for store goods; 1 hour from New York, 2 miles from depot. Address E. V. E., Spotswood, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE AND TO LET, HOUSES, Lots and Farms, by GEO. O. TOTTEN, 50 minutes from New York by Central Railroad.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, AT Elizabeth, New Jersey, situated on Broad street, North, Union and Westminster avenues, containing about fifty acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Agents, 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, 27[?] Broadway.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, TWELVE ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements; carriage house, six acres, fully improved; splendid view of bay; high healthy location; fifteen minutes from Staten Island ferry; fully furnished; $1[?],000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

ENGLEWOOD.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE, Houses, Cottages, Lots, Palisade Land, &c.; a fine Place at Tenafly to exchange for Brooklyn House. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY; ONE FOR $5,000, two for $7,200, one $12,000, one $8,000, one $14,000, one $15,000, and a valuable Farm to exchange for City Property. CAMPBELL & BROTHER, 176 Broadway.

FARM OF 56 ACRES, ONE HOUR IN NEW JERSEY, near depot, fair buildings, fruits, &c., at a bargain; will exchange; also Farms, Country Seats, Cottages, &c. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL VALUABLE FARM, OF 32 acres, at Spring Valley, near Morristown, N. J. For particulars inquire of GEORGE N. WILLIS, 54 and 56 [illegible] street, New York, or address L. CRANE, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J., TWO miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Hackensack road, the beautiful Country Seat of [illegible], containing 4½ acres, all under high cultivation and abundantly stocked with a choice selection of fruits, flowers, shrubs and shade trees; a large and commodious dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, fine cellars, gardener's house, stable, carriage and out houses; terms easy; possession given 1st April, 1872. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN EHLERS, 117 Hudson street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—STEAM FLOURING MILL IN THE CITY of Newburg, N. Y., on the corner of Front street, between Third and Fourth streets; [illegible] feet 6 inches, front and rear; four story [illegible] thoroughly and substantially built [illegible] engine, 60 horse power; well adapted to [illegible] mercantile, manufacturing or forwarding business. [illegible] Terms of payment easy. JAMES W. TAYLOR, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS, 200 Acres, [illegible], $16,000; 19 Acres, New Brunswick, $12,500; [illegible] Acres, Plainfield, $[?]; 90 Acres, [illegible]; New Jersey, $[?]; 45 Acres, Passaic Village, $[?]. M. C. RODRIGUEZ, 69 Liberty street, basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON FORT HILL, TOMPKINSville, Staten Island [illegible] at low price of $4,500, half on mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE NEW AND VERY pretty Houses on [illegible], N. J., 20 minutes from New York on New Jersey Central Railroad; rent $300. Inquire of JOHN MOSER [illegible].

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT HACKENSACK, CHEAP [illegible] Country Seats and Cottages. [illegible] F. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A DElightful Country Seat on the water, three acres of land; [illegible] stable, &c.; large variety of fruit. Apply to W. H. [illegible].

GENTEEL TWO STORY BASEMENT COTTAGE, NINE rooms, [illegible] acre land, [illegible] ten minutes' walk from landing, New Brighton, $[?]; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS. TWO FINE FIRST CLASS BRICK Houses, new, Mansard roof, three story, basement and cellar; modern improvements; well built; splendid parlors; fine, healthy location; only $7,000 each; terms easy. Eleventh street, Hunter's Point, near Jackson avenue.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms, 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island, 1½ mile from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off to bring in more than cost of whole property. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN. FOR SALE, GRIST MILL IN A flourishing village in Pennsylvania, five miles from large town, 3½ hours from New York; has complete control of large custom trade for ten miles around; two acres of land, water power; mill built stone, part frame for blue wheel; two run stone; grinds over 20,000 bushels annually; good stone house, five rooms; convenient to churches, schools, stores, post office, &c.; price only $4,500; terms $1,200 cash, balance $300 yearly. Address box 26 Post office, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

LONG BRANCH. A WELL-LOCATED COTTAGE; contains 11 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, gas, &c., view of ocean, near the depot, stables, &c. (lot in a corner, 100x150); for sale at $[?]. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway, Agents for Long Branch Real Estate.

NEW FACTORY, 30X70 FEET, THREE STORIES AND attic, to lease, at Kensico, Westchester county, near depot, 25 miles from city; never failing water power; rent moderate. Apply to J. M. DIXON, 15 Wall street, or to J. W. TOMPKINS, White Plains.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—DESIRABLE COUNtry Residences, building Lots, &c., in towns on line of the New Haven Railroad, between New York and Norwalk, Conn. Apply to M. E. MEAD, Darien Depot, Conn.

SALE OR RENT—FARM CLOSE TO DEPOT, 100 miles from city; 250 acres, 50 under cultivation, balance wood and pasture; dwelling and outbuildings; only $500 cash; balance in small instalments. M. C. RODRIGUEZ, 69 Liberty street, basement.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—HOME OF THE LATE Van Rensselaer Schuyler; overlooking the beautiful Lake Cayuga; 184 acres choice land, under cultivation; 4 acres 8 year old grapevines; large mansion, farm houses, barns and outbuildings; vehicles, harness, horses, cows, &c., all for $40,000; one-third on mortgage many years. A superb residence for a retired citizen. Apply to W. BAILEY LANG, 64 Cliff street, New York.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT Norwood, New Jersey; near the station. Inquire of F. DEVOE, Northern Railroad.

TO LET—A NICE COUNTRY HOUSE AT TREMONT, Westchester county, 12 rooms; in thorough order; gas and hot air furnace; good garden; plenty of fruit; 1 minute from depot; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or WILLIAM HERRING, Tremont.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES, good House and Barn, either the whole or any part thereof, at Cranford, N. J.; no finer location can be found; 16 miles from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near depot; commutation 22 cents per day; terms will be easy. Apply to owner, 119 Broadway, room 6.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one hour from city on Hackensack Railroad; very desirable and healthy location; terms easy. Address W. J. THORP, Westwood, Bergen county, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—500 OF THE VERY BEST FARMS, LOCATED IN every conceivable locality, for sale or exchange; also a splendid variety of Country Seats, a large quantity of City Real Estate, improved and unimproved, together with a splendid City Factory Property, a variety of City Hotels, two of the best Billiard Saloons, an elegant Silver Mining Property, and a splendid Manufacturing Staple Business. CLARKE & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

A NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE IN STAMFORD, Conn., to exchange for a Brooklyn House; lot 70x125; near enough to depot. GOODENOUGH & WEBBER, 111 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE; LARGE lot; best location in Brooklyn; would be exchanged for New York Tenement Property. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE THREE story high stoop brick House; in first class neighborhood. For further particulars apply to ED. WELCKE, 447 West Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FRENCH ROOF Houses, 10 rooms; vegetable and coal cellars; range, heater; hot and cold water; bath room, &c.; stable and small fruit. One hour's ride in New Jersey. CAMPBELL & BROTHER, 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TENEMENT PROPerty—Two-thirds of a Factory, 63 years' ground lease; four Buildings on two lots; price $18,000; also one four story corner brick House, 57 years' ground lease, opposite a railroad depot, with good bar business; price $25,000. C. SCHMITT, 268 East Houston street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY Property—20 unencumbered Lots at Newtown, L. I.; one of the finest locations in the vicinity of New York, containing many elegant residences, churches, schools, &c.; the lots lying highest are the choicest, surrounded with handsome residences, and by erecting anything, likewise would be an excellent and unequalled investment; 5 minutes' walk from railroad depot, 28 trains daily; 15 minutes' from Hunter's Point. Address R. D. H., box 3,208 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FOUR STORY high stoop House, Seventy-fourth street, near Madison avenue, greatly below value. Inquire of owner, FRANKFIELD, 323 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE EQUITY IN FIRST class brown stone Houses for sale in the best street in the city up town; will take in payment large amount of best quality of chandeliers, carpets, or diamonds. Address box 673 Post office.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 137 acres, near Peekskill; high state of cultivation; excellent buildings; new house and barn, with a few acres; may be had separately or can be occupied as a country residence, leaving the farm buildings for use separately. [illegible] & CHACE, 29 Cedar street.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, WITH STOCK, CROP and Implements; 260 Acres, Lewis county, N. Y., $14,000; 60 Acres, Ulster county, $4,500; 440 Acres, Cumberland county, N. J.; 75 Acres, Jamaica, L. I.; 122 Acres, Orange county; free and clear. M. C. RODRIGUEZ, 69 Liberty street, basement.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A TENEMENT OR STORE PROperty, from $15,000 to $25,000, a four story brick and brown stone basement House, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Twenty-fifth street; all modern improvements; 13 rooms; in good condition; price $16,000. Owner, J. APPELL, 277 West Twenty-third street, corner Eighth avenue.

WANTED—ROOMY HOUSE; HOUSEKEEPING FLATS preferred. Will give in part payment equity in excellent four story small House and suburban building Lots. Owners only apply at 416 West Thirty-third street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BOSTON PROPERTY WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR free Brooklyn House and two acre Country Seat at Paterson; all or part. S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street, room 10.

SMALL HOUSES WANTED—IN EIGHTH OR NINTH Wards; cash customer; state full particulars. Address J. GREVIER, Jr., corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, A HOUSE, WITH Stable, in Ninth ward, by a carman. Address, stating location and terms, J. A. K., box 1,109 Post office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A NICE ENGLISH Basement House, in good location; price about $15,000. Owners apply to KING & CO., 1,246 Broadway, above Thirty-first street.

$4,000—ALL CASH—WILL BE PAID BY A widow for a small House worth the money, if in a pleasant neighborhood in Brooklyn. S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street, room 10.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, for light housekeeping, wanted; parties of responsibility only treated with; possession April or May 1. Address, with particulars and price, B., box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LITERARY SOCIETY, A LECTURE and a Library Room, about 50x40 each, on second or third floor, between Fourth and Thirtieth streets and Second and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, &c., SOCIETY, box 214 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE CLUB OF 75 MEMBERS, suitable Rooms, located between Second and Fourth avenues and Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth streets. Address S. W., Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A STORE OR SUITABLE APARTments for the millinery business in the vicinity of Broadway, between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets. Address C. A. S., box 161 Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

NEW HAVEN SEWERAGE.
TO CONTRACTORS.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Room No. 15, CITY HALL, NEW HAVEN, Feb. 14, 1872.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, February 28, 1872, for constructing sewers in Derby and Whitney avenues, Chapel, Crown, Franklin, Hamilton, Locust, Orange, State and St. John streets.

The work will consist of—
1,6[?]0 lineal feet 24-inch brick sewer.
[?]0 lineal feet 48-inch brick sewer.
1,2[?]0 lineal feet 30-inch brick sewer.
2,[?]00 lineal feet 27-inch brick sewer.
[?]00 lineal feet 12-inch pipe or brick sewer.
1,100 lineal feet 15-inch pipe sewers.
[?] lineal feet 18-inch pipe sewers.
2,[?]00 lineal feet 12-inch pipe sewers.

With all necessary culverts, catch and receiving basins, manholes, &c.

Bids to be accompanied by a bond given by two resident freeholders, or a certificate of deposit with the City Treasurer, [illegible].

The details and blank forms of proposals can be had [illegible].

By order of the Board of Road Commissioners.
CHARLES L. [illegible], City Surveyor.

INSTRUCTION.

AT [illegible] COLLEGE, [illegible] FOURTH AVENUE, [illegible] bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, [illegible] departments [illegible] practically [illegible].

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—[illegible] ladies [illegible] taught [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible] street [illegible] evening.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant [illegible] School for young ladies, formerly [illegible] of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth street. French classes for ladies three times a week.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible] Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE WANTED BY A MARBLE CUTTER AC[illegible] Address E. [illegible] Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH (his first appearance at this theatre) as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS......as......MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER......as......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN......as......PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
An EXTRA MATINEE of JULIUS CÆSAR On THURSDAY NEXT, Feb. 22, commencing at one o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTY-THIRD street and Eighth avenue.
MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY!
SEASON LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS AND THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet and Parquet Balcony, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; Private Boxes (holding four), $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15; General Admission, 50 cents, and Family Circle (entrance on Twenty-fourth street), 30 cents.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, Nicolai's Comic Opera, in three acts, "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."
Messrs. Carl Formes, Jacob Muller, Lehmann, C. Alves, Janiezki and Joseph Weinlich. Mesdames Clara Perl, Anna Rosetti and Inez Fabbri and an augmented orchestra, chorus and ballet.
Musical Director and Conductor......Professor R. MULDER.
TUESDAY—Dr. Heinrich Marschner's Opera, IVANHOE.
THURSDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
Change of Opera each evening. Seats may be secured.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT. SPECIAL MATINEE!!!
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.
The management have concluded to give an extra Matinee on the occasion of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, when the entire MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY will appear in a choice selection from their brilliant repertoire, with an augmented Orchestra and Chorus. Seats may be secured in advance for this performance and for any night of the week and Saturday Matinee on application at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the principal hotels, and the Erie office, junction of Twenty-third street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
P. T. BARNUM'S RENOWNED GOAT, ALEXIS.
SPANISH MINSTRELS.
THE FAMOUS ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
Mlle. PIERINA SASSI AND A LIVING ANACONDA.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE YOUNG ATHLETES,
THE CLOWN DOG,
THE INFANT BALLET,
THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
THE CLOUD VEIL,
THE BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
MONDAY, FEB. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and her splendid LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY will shortly appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY,
EXTRA "BLACK CROOK" MATINEE, with all its NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1.
Family Circle, 50c.
Commence at half-past one.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8 and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Il Trovatore. Tower Scene.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE VETERAN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Monster Concert. Tinpanonion.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Seats secured in advance.	MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

DAN BRYANT'S. SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS. TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THURSDAY, FEB'Y 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 15TH YEAR OF
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 15TH YEAR OF
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 15TH YEAR OF
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
1857 BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 1872
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
(Organized Washington's Birthday 1857.)
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
FIFTEENTH YEAR OF BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch beg to announce that the company will return from its brilliantly successful tour and reopen at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC MONDAY, MARCH 4, when MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will commence her FAREWELL APPEARANCES IN AMERICA.
Full particulars will be shortly announced.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, AT THE ACADEMY OF Music, Tuesday, February 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—"The Impending Revolution."

FOR SALE.

A DOOR, SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTORY FOR Sale—Established twenty years; extensive business; splendid investment. Particulars, 23 Chambers street. GEORGE [illegible] Store Agency.

A.—FOR SALE, LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A summer hotel, one hour from city; newly furnished at a cost of $10,000; will sell lease and furniture for $5,000. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE SALE—Price only $400; also cheap Restaurants, Lager Beer Saloons, Meat Markets, Stores and Basements to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A WELL KNOWN, EXTENSIVELY PATRONIZED Cracker Bakery for sale—Established 21 years; sure fortune, present proprietor wishing to retire. Particulars at 23 Chambers st. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS AND PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR Store, on a leading avenue, for sale cheap; trade averages $25 daily; lease, low rent. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT FOR SALE—AT A LOW price; best location for doing a large business; also a splendid Wine and Billiard Saloon. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A GOOD BAKERY—LONG LEASE, CHEAP RENT, doing a profitable counter trade. Sold on account of ill health of the owner. Address BALTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, DOWN town Lunch and Sample Rooms, Hotel, Cigar Stores, Confectioneries, Bakeries, Meat Markets, Groceries, Drug Stores, Fancy Goods Stores; also a splendid Photograph Gallery to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR STAND FOR SALE AT A MODERATE price; good chance for small capital; good location, near Broadway. Inquire on premises, 156 Fulton street.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP; DOING GOOD business; rent low; handsomely fitted up. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 1 Chambers street.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO PURchase, for cash, the stock, fixtures, good will, &c., of a bakery, situate on Grand street; a five years' lease given of premises at reasonable rent. Apply to JAMES CARR, 157 Bowery.

COUNTRY DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ANNUAL sales $25,000; stock about $7,000 at invoice; location best in this State. Particulars with D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—LONG LEASE; ONE OF THE best locations for business; large improvements; on six lots; will be sold for half its value, to close the estate of the late John Preston. For terms, &c., apply to ISAAC E. TATE, 1,261 Broadway, near Thirty-first street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN; ELEgantly fitted, and will be sold on account of death of the proprietor; rent $6[?]0; price low. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE KEYSTONE BILLIARD SALOON, corner of Vine and Eighth streets, Philadelphia, containing ten of Phelan & Collender's Tables; it is the handsomest fitted and furnished saloon in the country, and doing a large and profitable business; terms reasonable. Apply to SAMUEL T. FOX, corner of Ninth and Callowhill, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE; CAN be had for a reasonable low price, by calling at southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE; ONE OF THE FINest and best in the city of New York. Address JEWELRY, box 116 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A PATENT OF MERIT FOR THE STATE of New York—Wilson's Adjustable Iron Chair, covered by several patents and meets with success everywhere. The patentee will show it for a few days at 75 Reade street.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTORY OF MACCARONI AND Vermicelli in this city, in good order. Apply at 209 Wooster street, M. LORENZO & CO., basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHIPsmith's Shop 11½ James slip, must be sold.

LIGHTERAGE BUSINESS FOR SALE—OR WILL EXchange for Real Estate. For particulars address JOHN M. [illegible], 12 Moore street, New York.

STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, [illegible] EIGHTH avenue, for sale, established ten years, doing good business; three years lease can be had; satisfactory reasons for selling; terms easy.

THE MOST INTERESTING ROYAL JOSEPH GUARNERIUS Violin, in rank of tone, appearance and power, price $2,50[?]. [illegible] 26 East Ninth st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, [illegible] AND Engine Lathes, [illegible] new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged. HOFFMAN & FINNEY, 35[?] Water street, Brooklyn.

BARGAINS.—20 HORSE POWER AMES' PORTABLE Engine, [illegible] horse power [illegible] Engine and Boiler, 15 horse power Locomotive Boiler, [illegible] large stock of Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, &c. [illegible] street, New York.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—FOR SALE, ALL THE MACHINERY necessary for a complete [illegible]; will be sold together or in part [illegible]. Can be seen between the hours of 11 and 3 at [illegible] Duane street, top floor.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Nut, $[?]; Egg, $6; Stove, $6 50, per ton, 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered. THOMAS STOKES, corner Thirty-second street and Third avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
Scenery gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources; costumes of the different nations varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. O. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS and the SISTERS FRANSECHINI and [illegible] NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
BOX BOOK OPEN for a VETERAN MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
202d to 210th time of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
"Come and see me ere I go!"
"Come and see me ere I go!"
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
MATCHLESS SENSATIONS. UNEQUALLED FUN.
Three Matinees this week.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE at 2 P. M.
FOX'S FUN.
The Martens.
The Wilsons.
The Kiralfys.
FOX'S FUN.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Come and see me ere I go!
Come and see me ere I go!
Regular Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.
Washington's Birthday, Thursday, Feb. 22, Special Matinee.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!
THE GREAT SOCIETY SENSATION.
Every night for the present will be acted Mr. Augustin Daly's drama of the times, entitled DIVORCE, now in its twenty fifth week. Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Kate Claxton, Nelie Mortimer; Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere and others.
, All the original Scenery and new Dresses.
30TH DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
, On Thursday, February 22, Washington's Birthday, Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Company will visit Philadelphia and give a Special Matinee of DIVORCE at the Walnut Street Theatre, returning by lightning train to New York in time to give the regular performance of DIVORCE at the Fifth Avenue Theatre!
, Seats may be secured for any Evening or Matinee two weeks in advance. Curtain rises at 8 every night.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager......S. W. BUTLER.
OVERWHELMING ATTRACTION AND NOVELTY.
ALL THE GREAT STARS APPEAR THIS WEEK.
Engagement of
E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES,
The Premiere Ventriloquist of the world.
MR. M. W. FISK'S Original Sensational Burlesque, entitled, BAD DICKEY, OR, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD. WITH THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:
DUKE OF GLOSTER (BAD DICKEY)......M. W. FISK.
Henry, Earl of Richmond......Miss LAURA LE CLAIRE.
Duke of Buckingham, Miss Kate Brevoot; Sir John, Miss Jennie Walters; Princess Elizabeth, Miss Jennie Kimball; Lady Ann, Miss M. Hardy; Duchess of York, Gus Williams; Tyrrell, Add Ryman; Lord Mayor of London, George H. Coes; Lord Stanley, J. Meyers; The Mace, Miss V. Ferran; The Recorder, Miss Alice Maurice; Pages of History, Miss Carrie Haynes, Miss Fanny Lucille, Miss Ida Rose; Richard's Army, Richmond's Army, Lords, Ladies, Pages, Peasants, &c.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
SPEECH—SUBJECT, ALABAMA CLAIMS.
THREE GRAND MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872.
PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.
CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their own convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Classes every day. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter [illegible].

BROOKE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 132 West Twenty-third street. All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons. A new class for Tuesday, Broome street.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 289 Bleecker street.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. New class for Tuesday evening. Soiree, Monday, February 19.

MACPHERSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 5[?]3 WEST Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.
New classes formed every Tuesday and Friday evenings. Classes for families, Tuesday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock.
Soiree every Tuesday evening, commencing at 9½ o'clock.
N. B.—Private lessons, one hour each lesson, given during the day or evening. This Academy will remain open until the 1st of June, 1872.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, 120 Fourth avenue.

A SEVEN OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANO CHEAP—Also one of Steinway's best make Pianos, 7⅓ octaves, double round corners, a gem, cheap for cash, at 225 East 116th street.

A RARE CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood, four round corners Pianoforte; well known city maker; carved legs, case; used 9 months; cost $950, for $325; stool, cover, music cabinet. Call private residence, 120 West 23d street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale, made order, celebrated maker, four round corners, used 5 months; cost $800, for $275; also Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware, at half cost. Property of family leaving city. 36 West 15th street, near 5th avenue.

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SEVERAL FIRST CLASS PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY instalments, or cheap for cash or for hire, at the American Conservatory's piano warerooms, 211 Fourth avenue, next to Clarendon Hotel.

$100.—BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, Steinway Pianoforte, richly carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

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MATINEES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 2.
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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
RE-ENGAGEMENT (Owing to the success of the new drama) RE-ENGAGEMENT of Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, which cannot be prolonged on account of prior engagements, in T. B. De Walden's new sensational drama, entitled DARLING; Or, WOMAN AND HER MASTER.
Cast to the entire strength of the company.
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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, production of the laughable burlesque (first time in America), POLL AND PARTNER JOE.
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Preceded by the exciting Drama entitled WOMAN OF THE WORLD, with the advantage of a powerful cast of characters.
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FRIDAY, FEB. 23, Benefit of Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, First appearance of the young American actor, MR. C. F. FARSLOE, and his talented pupil LITTLE SNIFFEN, in an entirely new Drama, by Charles E. Newton, Esq., of OUT AT SEA.

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A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
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G. L. STOUT......as......JUDGE DOWLING
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All the mammoth troupe in a new Olio.
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EXTRA NOTICE.
GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, at 2 P. M.
Important Notice.—MONDAY NEXT, February 26, first appearance of the beautiful burlesque artists MISS SOPHIE WORRELL and MISS IRENE WORRELL.

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CROWDED HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled

Mr. MACKAYE as	MARRIAGE.	Miss GRISWOLD as
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EVERY NIGHT.	MARRIAGE.	Saturday Matinee

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

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Manager......Mr. WILLIAM B. FRELIGH
Now ready and complete, the drama, in four acts, BUFFALO BILL, THE KING OF THE BORDER MEN, dramatized by the talented young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, from Colonel E. C. Judson's (Ned Buntline) famous story, published in the New York Weekly, depicting a life of adventure of a border man, as experienced by the hero of the story, Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), who is at present in the city and has been present at many of the rehearsals.
The popular American actor, J. B. STUDLEY, has been engaged for a limited period to impersonate the character of BUFFALO BILL, sustained by the entire company.
NEW SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT SENSATIONS.
Preceded by the comic drama of CROSSING THE LINE.
Thursday, Feb. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, GRAND MATINEE at 2 o'clock. EVENING at 7¾.

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MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.	THE FAMED SYDNEY FRANKS, in his Original Comic Songs and Sketches. The WESTON SISTERS, Southern Star Vocalists, JENNIE and FLORA. THE SIEGELS, COMIC DANCERS. The Interesting Local Drama, DRY DOCK CHIP GIRL, AND TONY PASTOR'S IMMENSE TROUPE OF STARS.	THURSDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE.

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Every evening until further notice, THE DUKE'S MOTTO, which has met with the most unprecedented success, attracting the most brilliant audiences nightly.
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MARY MITCHELL and J. W. ALBAUGH in the French drama, EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

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Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
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THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, FEB. 22, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF [illegible].
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS IN THEIR EXCITING FEATS OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.

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Exquisite Vocal and Instrumental Music.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First week of JACK OF ALL TRADES.
JACK OF ALL TRADES. DELSARTE'S SYSTEM.
Entertainment terminates at quarter to ten.
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FOURTH MATINEE, THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT, MONDAY, FEB. 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Miss KELLOGG, Mrs. GULAGER, Mlle. KATE MOREN[?]I (the first appearance since her return from Europe), Mr. LEGGATT, Mr. REMMERTZ, Mr. BERTI, Pianist. Conductor, Senor AGRAMONTE.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 extra; for sale at 114, 701 and 696 Broadway.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

"FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET," GREAT SUCCESS of GUMPTOWN PODIGAH CUTE. American Humorist—Essex, Conn., Feb. 19; Danbury, 20th; Binghamton, N. Y., 21st and 22d; Rome, 24th and 26th; Little Falls, 27th and 28th; Ilion, 29th; Fort Plain, March 1; Princeton, N. J., 5th and 7th; New Brunswick, 8th and 9th; Middletown, 11th; Hyde Park, 13th and 14th; Wakefield, 15th and 16th. For terms address H. LOCKWOOD, 723 Broadway.

M. LOUIS ENGEL, PROFESSOR AT THE ROYAL Academy of Music, London, will give the first performance on the new invented instrument, the Piano Harmonium, on Wednesday, February 21, at Steinway's [illegible] Hall, at 8 o'clock precisely, when he will endeavor to show the marvellous effects which have created so great a success for this instrument in Europe.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give his seventh Exhibition AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Previous to the gas Dr. COLTON will make and exhibit a series of brilliant Philosophical Experiments. Admission 15 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

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638 Broadway. 638
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
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3D GRAND CONCERT of the VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
The undersigned having been appointed receiver for the Globe Theatre, Broadway, New York city, respectfully states that he is desirous of communicating with managers and others in reference to the rental of the same on the most reasonable terms. W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Receiver, No. 2 Amity street.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, PIANO, VIOLIN, [illegible] guitar, singing; day and evening. 91 Clinton place, Eighth street [illegible]. Address J. JAY WATSON, [illegible].

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST DESIRES AN ENgagement in a Protestant church at a moderate salary; references furnished. Address ANDANTE, Grand Central Depot.

SIX DOLLARS' WORTH MUSIC FOR $1. BEST songs, waltzes, galops, Quadrilles, by [illegible], Abt, Mendelssohn, Faust, Strauss, [illegible]. FREDERICK BLUME, 7[?] Union square, Broadway.

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THE KU KLUX.

Reports of the Congressional Committee on Southern Outrages.

Campaign Documents for All Parties.

What Majority and Minority Say About the State of the South.

The Violence and Crimes of the Ku Klux Condemned on Both Sides.

The Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags Denounced by Each.

Fearful Increase of the Southern State Debts.

AN APPEAL TO THE SOUTH.

The Majority Advise an Extension of the Ku Klux Act and an Increase of the Judiciary.

AMNESTY AND REFORM CALLED FOR.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1872.

The Joint Select Committee will to-morrow make their report on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States. The committee was organized April 20, and again met in Washington on the 27th of May last. On the 19th a sub-committee of eight was appointed to proceed at once with the investigation, with authority to take testimony wherever they deemed advisable, by a sub-committee of their own number, to be reported to a meeting of the full committee.

Sub-committees were appointed to visit and take testimony in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The evidence taken in Washington and by a sub-committee in South Carolina, having been reported to the joint committee, is now submitted, and as an appendix to and part of the report is also submitted the report of the sub-committee appointed to digest the reports of the executive officers of the States. The testimony taken in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi by the sub-committees visiting these States is not yet prepared, and will be submitted with a subsequent or supplementary report. The proceedings and debates in Congress show that whatever other causes were assigned for disorders in late insurrectionary States the execution of laws and security of life and property were alleged to be most seriously threatened by the existence and acts of organized bands of armed and disguised men known as Ku Klux. Inquiring, as our primary duty, into the truth of these allegations in those States where such acts have most recently been committed, the investigation necessarily assumed a wider range. Not only has inquiry been made as to the commission of outrages, as to the execution of laws by the superior courts and inferior magistrates, but bad legislation, official incompetency, corruption and other causes having been assigned as accounting for, if not justifying, disorders, they, too, have to a large extent entered into the statements and opinions of witnesses. There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony to the effect that in those of the late rebellious States into whose condition the committee have examined the courts and juries administer justice between man and man in all ordinary cases, civil and criminal, and while there is this concurrence on this point the evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are that identification is difficult, almost impossible, that when this is attempted the combinations and oaths of the Order come in and release the culprit by perjury either upon the witness stand or in the jury box, and that terror inspired by their acts, as well as public sentiment in their favor in many localities, paralyzes the arm of civil power. That this organization may not be looked at in the exaggerated light of overriding all law and justice in the communities where it exists, and that the facility with which the well-disposed people of the South have adapted themselves to their changed circumstances may be seen, they introduce statements on this subject of a few prominent men from several of those States, including Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, General Clanton, and C. D. Forsythe, Solicitor of the Rome (Ga.) Judicial Circuit. While there is this general concurrence of evidence as to the efficiency of the administration of justice by the superior courts, there are complaints that in some instances incompetent judges have been appointed; numerous complaints of the incapacity of many of the inferior magistrates, and in several of the States the Governors are charged with an abuse of the pardoning power, especially in favor of the negroes, all of which assigned causes for disorder will be noticed when we come to consider those causes. The inquiry into the present condition of the late insurrectionary States necessarily involved the history of the successive steps which have led to that condition as affected by the bands already referred to and before proceeding to consider their present situation the committee trace, so far as they are able to do so from the testimony and from official reports, the origin, extent, purposes and mode of operation of this heretofore secret and mysterious organization, and the causes assigned for its existence and earlier actions. There are expressions of belief by United States military officers and others that secret organizations were formed in the insurrectionary States soon after the close of the war hostile to and intended to embarrass the government of the United States and of the States in the proper administration of the affairs of the country. Among these were the statements made by Major General Thomas before the Reconstruction Committee in February, 1866, and by General Meade in his official report for 1868 as commander of the Department of the South. Neither of the statements of these gentlemen refer by name to the Ku Klux Klan, but they cover the period during which it made its appearance. Its gradual development may be traced by bearing in mind these facts and taking up the evidence of General N. B. Forrest, given before this committee. As he fixes the earliest date for the existence of the Ku Klux, assigns several motives for their organization, and possessed their confidence so far as to know their signs and passwords and to be able, as he alleges, to disband them in 1868, we proceed to consider and compare his various statements. The time of the organization is thus fixed in 1866, and by reference to the proclamation of Governor Brownlow the report shows the extent to which outrage and crime were committed. The motives and the means by which they were accomplished through democratic clubs, Ku Klux Klans and Knights of the White Camelia—different names for organizations shown to have worked for a common purpose—may be learned from the testimony over [illegible] hundred pages of which was taken by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections in the [illegible] contested election cases of 1868. Taking these statements from official sources, showing the prevalence of this organization in every one of the insurrectionary States and in Kentucky, it is [illegible] now, with the light which has recently been thrown upon this subject, to realize that even the existence of the Ku Klux order has been so long a mooted question in the public mind. Especially is this remarkable in view of the effect this [illegible] is disclosed by some of this documentary evidence to have been produced. That it was used as a means of intimidating and murdering negroes during the Presidential elections of 1868 the testimony in the Louisiana and other contested election cases already referred to clearly establishes.

The report treats with much attention on the occurrences in South Carolina and Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama are grouped together for the purpose of showing the existence of Ku Klux and their practices. With the exception of the presence of Northern men in Southern States, and the establishment of Union Leagues to influence the political action of the negroes none of these later assigned causes for the origin of the Ku Klux were themselves in existence in 1866, when it was established. The object of the Ku Klux was to oppose and reject the principles of the radical party as shown by the constitution to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, a Ku Klux gown and signal instruments. If corroboration were needed upon this point, it could be found in the expressions made by these bandits to their victims when inflicting their scourgings upon men and their outrages upon women. That testimony is uniform, and if "out of their own mouths we condemn them" it must be on the ground of their hostility to the government and to the enjoyment by the negro of the rights conferred upon him by the amendments to the constitution and by the laws which they are organized to oppose.

The refusal of a large portion of the wealthy and educated men to discharge their duties as citizens has brought upon them the same consequences which are being suffered in Northern cities and communities from the neglect of their business and educated men to participate in all the movements of the people which make up self government. The citizen in either section who refuses or neglects, from any motive, to take his part in self-government has learned that he must now suffer and help to repair the evils of bad government. The newly made voters of the South, at the close of the war, it is testified, were kindly disposed toward their former masters. The feeling between them even yet seems to be one of confidence in all other than their political relations. The refusal of their former masters to participate in political reconstruction necessarily left the negroes to be influenced by others. Many of them were elected to office and entered it with honest intentions to do their duty, but were unfitted for its discharge. Through their instrumentality many unworthy white men, having obtained their confidence, also procured public posts in legislative bodies. This mixture of ignorant but honest men with better educated knaves gave opportunity for corruption, and this opportunity has developed a state of demoralization on the subject which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent, at the same time, that the demoralization is not confined to race, nativity or political creed, but presents specimens alike in the negro, the carpet-bagger and the white native citizens of both parties. These remarks are not applicable to all the reconstructed States. They are to several of them.

Taking South Carolina as an illustration—and it is certainly as bad in these respects as any of the States, and there can be no doubt that venality and corruption in the Legislature prevailed largely there—they are spoken of as existing by men of all parties. Certainly their existence is almost universally believed by the people of the State. With such material as the Legislature, and such views of virtue outside as are shown to have prevailed, corruption was inevitable. We point to the results of the opinion in South Carolina in the fact that the negroes in the nine counties of that State, in which Ku Klux violence prevailed to such an extent as to call for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—in them, are, according to the testimony of Judge Carpenter, much more intelligent than in any other part of the State. The fact they are so when placed alongside the list of men murdered and maltreated in these counties, demonstrates that it requires the strong arm of the government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights to keep the peace and prevent this threatened, rather to stay, this initiated war of races until the experiment which it has inaugurated, and which many Southern men pronounce now and many more have sworn shall be made, a failure can be determined in peace.

The race so recently emancipated, against which banishment or serfdom is thus decreed, but which has been clothed by the government with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship ought not to be, and we feel assured will not be, left hereafter without protection against the hostilities and sufferings it has endured in the past, as long as the legal and constitutional powers of the government are adequate to afford it. Communities suffering such evils and influenced by such extreme feelings may be slow to learn that relief can come only from a ready obedience to and support of constituted authority. Looking to the modes provided by law for the redress of all grievances, that Southern communities do not seem to yield this ready obedience at once should not deter the friends of good government in both sections from hoping and working for that end. Northern communities, exasperated by the delay and insubordination, may be reminded that the elements of the two societies are widely different, composed of those who a few years since ruled the State and exacted obedience to their will from their slaves, and held absolute sway over the votes of their white dependents, but who are now reduced in influence and in wealth by the events of war, and of the poor white who has found himself, as he supposes, degraded by the elevation of the negro to political equality with him, his vote before having been the chief badge of his superiority of the negro, not only voting but ruling the State, in office with or over his former master, or struggling with the evils of poverty in beginning life for himself after the best years of his life have been spent in the service of others. All these elements beget feelings, and result in disorders to which Northern communities are strangers.

The strong feeling which led to rebellion and sustained brave men, however mistaken, in resisting the government which demanded their submission to its authority, the sincerity of whose belief was attested by their enormous sacrifices and treasure. This feeling cannot be expected to subside at once nor in years. It required full forty years to develop disaffection into sedition and sedition into treason. Should we not be patient if, in less than ten years, we have a fair prospect of seeing so many who were armed enemies becoming obedient citizens? Should we not give all encouragement to those who manifest a disposition now to become such, especially when it is that in many sections well disposed men were deterred by the fear of an armed and desperate conspiracy from affording aid to the authorities in enforcing the law? But, while we invoke this forbearance and conciliation, fully recognizing that, from by far the largest part of the Southern people, a reluctant obedience is all that is to be hoped for, let it be understood that less than obedience the government cannot accept.

Obedient citizens they cannot be considered who, themselves complaining of bad laws, excuse or encourage the masked and armed mobs that override all law. Brave and magnanimous enemies even they cannot be reckoned who permit the remnants of rebellious feelings, the animosities of race or the bitterness of political partizanship to degrade the soldiers of Lee and Johnston into the cowardly midnight prowlers and assassins who scourge and kill the poor and defenceless. Against all such crimes, as well as against incompetency and corruption in office, the power of an intelligent public sentiment and of the Courts of justice should be invoked and united, appealing for patience and forbearance in the North while time and these powers are doing their work. We would also appeal to the good sense of Southern men, if they sincerely desire to accomplish political reforms through a change in the negro vote. If their theory is true that he votes solidly now with the republican party, and is kept there by his ignorance and by deception, all that is necessary to keep him there is to keep up by their countenance the Ku Klux organization. Having the rights of a citizen and a voter neither of these rights can be abrogated by whipping him. If his political opinions are erroneous he will not take kindly to the opposite creed when its apostles continue to use the scourge upon himself and outrage his wife and children. If he is ignorant he will not be educated by burning his schoolhouses and exiling his teachers. If he is wicked he will not be made better by banishing to Liberia his religious teachers. If the resuscitation of the State is debarred by his labor, neither will it be secured by a persecution which depopulates townships and prevents the introduction of new labor and of capital. The law of 1871 has been effective in suppressing for the present, to a great extent, the operations of masked and disguised men in North and South Carolina. Bills have also been found by grand juries in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, but comparatively few if any, of the defendants in the last named States have yet been tried.

The apparent cessation of operations should not lead to a conclusion that the community would be safe if protective measures were withdrawn. These should be continued until there remain no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the widespread and dangerous conspiracy. The results of suspending the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina show that the membership mysteries and power of the organization have been kept concealed. This is the most and perhaps the only effective remedy for its suppression and in view of its cessation and resumption of hostilities at different times, of its extent and power, and that in several of the States where it exists the courts have not yet held terms at which the cases can be tried, we recommend that the power conferred on the President by the fourth section of that act be extended until the end of the next session of Congress.

In view, also, of the large number of indictments found in the several courts under this act which yet remain untried and of the evident encouragement derived from the belief that the present United States Courts cannot possibly reach and try them within any reasonable time, we recommend such an increase of the judiciary of the United States by districts and circuits in the States shown to be affected by these disorders as in the judgment of Congress will secure speedy and certain justice to be administered, and leave no hope of impunity to criminals by the law's delay. The continuance of disabilities is the only cause no yet considered. No man under disabilities has avowed himself as either committing or encouraging outrages for that reason, and no member of the organization has justified their acts on that ground. It is one of the pretexts made by those who were willing to urge any plausible excuse for outrages which admit of none, but to remove alleged impediments to the local government encountered by the exclusion of disabled [illegible] to hold office and being satisfied that there should be a general removal of them with proper conditions and exceptions, we recommend the passage of a law for that purpose. According to the recommendation made by the President, [illegible] great criminals distinguished above [illegible] the part they took [illegible] position to the government. In this connection we wish to say that a disregard of law has been [illegible] so widely extended in the late insurrectionary States, no encouragement should be given to those who have accepted office in defiance of the existence of these constitutional disabilities or have elected to office men whom they knew to be excluded by them.

THE DEBTS OF THE SOUTH.

The report of Representative Stevenson, from the Sub-Committee on Debts and Election Laws of the late insurrectionary States, says:—

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, sent a letter more remarkable for argument against the proceedings of the sub-committee as a breach of State rights than for the facts furnished, and Governor Reed, of Florida, declined to answer at all, though he has forwarded to a member of the sub-committee several of his messages. He protested against the invasion of the rights of the State of Florida. Generally, where their inquiry has been resented, evaded or ignored, they discovered reasons for concealment, which convince them that officials are more concerned about their own dignity than that of the State. In South Carolina the Governor has answered promptly, but sent such contradictory statements that they could give little weight to any. The report concludes with a statement of the general financial condition of the eleven States as follows:—Debts and liabilities in 1860, $1[illegible]2,510,778; in 1865, $22[illegible],848,112; increase since 1860, $120,331,654. When the late insurrectionary States entered the rebellion they held in trust funds assets and balances $70,147,747; these funds and assets were on deposit or in stocks of banks, railroads and other internal improvements; their contingent liabilities were secured by mortgages on lands, in stocks, banks and interests in lien, or on turnpikes, railroads and canals. The banks had a capital of over $61,000,000, coin over $18,000,000, circulation over $51,000,000. There were 8,944 miles of railway, which cost $237,376,097. The assessed value of property was $4,363,030,347, the estimated or assessed value of slaves $1,634,105,241, value of property, exclusive of slaves, $2,728,825,00[illegible].

According to the estimate of Secretary Belknap the Confederate debt on the 1st of April, 1865, was about $2,345,297,8[illegible]. The total ascertained loss by the rebellion in property, assets and debts, State and Confederate, $5,262,303,551. There were debts due the merchants of the North from those of the South for goods purchased and consumed and money loaned, estimated, when the war began, at $300,000,000. Add interest to 1866 and the sum would be $409,000,000. Total State debt and disabilities existing and prospective, and Confederate debt and commercial debt, $2,976,145,[illegible]5.90. Here was a burden which must have crushed the people of the South and reduced them to general bankruptcy. It was $218,456,384.47 greater than the national debt at its maximum, $247,[illegible]20,949.85 more than the assessed value of all property in the States in 186[illegible], less slaves and $1,372,743,326.90 more than the assessed value of all property in the eleven States in 1865. They had neither money nor credit nor sufficient means of subsistence.

If the government had left the people of the South to their devices they must have fallen into anarchy and ruin. But before the war ended, the government had begun to feed, clothe, shelter and care for the destitute of both colors, and millions were distributed in supplies. In 1865 a bureau was organized for this purpose, and expended in relief, education and aid to people of both colors and all conditions $13,230,277.40. Millions more were donated by charitable associations and citizens of the North.

The document concludes with a report of the election laws of the late insurrectionary States.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the committee say that, although Tennessee was for some reason, embraced among the States assigned to one of the sub-committees, no evidence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five at least of the eleven Southern States—to wit, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be the fact as to their rulers. These five States embrace greatly more than half the territory and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States; and it is hard to conceive how, if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose, they should be left out, while the other six States or part of them were in combination for any such general objects. The minority do not deny that bodies of disguised men have in several States of the South been guilty of the most flagrant crimes—crimes which they neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrongdoers should suffer speedy and condign punishment. But they deny that these men have any general organization or any political significance, or that their conduct is endorsed by any respectable number of white people in any State. On the contrary, the men and bands by which such outrages are perpetrated are almost universally regarded by the intelligent people of the Southern States as the worst enemies of the South, as they furnish the men now in power at Washington the only excuse left to make war upon them, and to continue the system of robbery and oppression which they have inaugurated—a system which is destructive not only of their peace and prosperity, but is intended to blacken and malign their character as men before the country and the world.

They quote testimony to show incontrovertible that in no one of the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida have there at any time existed combinations of lawless men in one tenth part of any one of said States.

The minority report alludes to the condition of affairs at the close of the war, the Southern people acknowledging their defeat, accepting the situation and going to work earnestly to build up their waste places and retrieve their lost fortunes. They were determined honestly and earnestly to support, defend and maintain the Union and the constitution. Society in the South was greatly disorganized. The strain upon the people to supply the armies in the field had exhausted their resources, the regions which had been the scene of active military operations were laid waste. Starvation stared the people in the face. Labor was absolutely demoralized. The negro population, which as slaves had furnished the great bulk of labor, being liberated, in their poverty, ignorance and incapacity to appreciate the effect of their altered condition, were slow to realize the necessity for sustained and continued labor on their part, and that the Confederate soldiers and all others who had, during the years of war devoted themselves to that cause, found on the return of peace nothing but poverty and ruin in all their land, and themselves absolute beggars among a people who had nothing to give. Under such circumstances it was impossible to restore harmony in civil government without some confusion. Yet so earnestly did that people struggle to return to their allegiance and thus entitle themselves to the protection which had been promised to them, that from the day of the surrender of their armies no hostile arm has ever been raised against the authority of the United States. Before even breathing time was allowed them a set of harpies, most of whom had shirked the dangers of the battlefield, camp followers, horse holders, cowboys, plunderers from both sides, during all the years of strife, rushed down singly and in squads on that people thus prostrate and defenceless, and for their own private gain seized and carried off whatever could be found worth seizing in that country. All remonstrance or resistance was stifled and crushed out by the cry of disloyalty and treason they raised against the Southern people, and by the pretence that the plunderers were persecuted because of their loyalty and devotion to the Union, and especially to the republican party and its continued supremacy. The investigation was instituted, and among others the present President, then General of the Army, went to portions of the South to examine for himself.

The minority know of no better way to set forth the true state of facts existing in those States than to quote from his report of testimony, which was dated December 18, 1865. All impartial men then agreed that the statement of General Grant was true. If punishments had been deemed politic or possible that was the time to indict them. The minority state the men of the South under the programme laid down for them reorganized their State governments, elected Representatives and Senators to Congress, ratified the fifteenth amendment by their Legislatures, conferred civil rights on their emancipated slaves, in short, did all they thought the federal government wished them to do. But they were mistaken. They had failed to elect men to Congress who would blindly obey the orders of the leaders who then dictated and were determined to continue to dictate the legislation of the country. A system has grown up whereby great moneyed monopolies were fostered and enriched at the expense of labor and especially of agricultural labor, which it was not believed the Representatives of Southern constituencies would sustain. The doors of Congress were closed upon them, of course not avowedly for the true reason. And so far as they were concerned taxation without representation was their fate from that time forward, and has so continued with some exceptions substantially until now. When they had not a Representative in Congress a tax of three cents a pound was levied upon all cotton exported, that being their great staple product, while every other portion of the country could export its product duty free. The Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill were next imposed upon them by the other States, then followed the series of reconstruction measures, with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which they were required to accept [illegible] as a condition precedent to being allowed to have any civil government [illegible] because until that was done the liberty and property of every man, woman and child, loyal and disloyal, white and black, were held at the mercy of any soldier who might be placed over them.

A careful reading of the testimony taken will convince every impartial man that the endurance and long suffering of that people have been such as no people ever before exhibited. Extracts are made from the evidence to show the contempt [illegible] of the people of the South toward the class of persons who have come to be generally known as carpet-baggers and scalawags, and which show that gentlemen, regardless of politics, who go South from Northern or Western States and engage [illegible] among that people are as kindly treated and as likely to be promoted [illegible] to positions after they are known as they would be if they moved from one Northern State to another.

The minority dwell at much length on carpet-bag [illegible] and negro rule, showing that while the assessed value of the taxable property in the eleven States of the South has been reduced from $4,333,757,942 in 1860 to $2,926,440,971 in 1870, being a loss of $1,407,306,971, or over $400,000,000 more than now remains, the State taxation on what those people now have was, in 1870, $12,813,615, while it was $8,166,4[illegible]0 in 1860. When their affairs were managed by their own people and the county taxation in 1860, on all the property they then owned, was only $3,115,154 while now, under carpet-bag and negro rule it is $14,2[illegible]8,6[illegible]0, or $11,000,000 more on the remnant still in existence than it was on the whole property they owned when the war began. In view of the enormous debt which is shown to have been wantonly, corruptly and fraudulently heaped upon a people as poor as the census reports show, with five-eighths of their property gone and the taxation on the remnant nearly fourfold as much as it was on the whole when the affairs were honestly managed, is it to be expected that the people of these States will have either love or respect for the men or the party by whom they have been thus plundered?

No man can look over the testimony taken before the committee without coming to the conclusion that no people had ever been so mercilessly robbed and plundered, so wantonly and causelessly humiliated and degraded, so recklessly exposed to the rapacity and lust of the ignorant and vicious portion of their own community and of other States, as the people of the South have been for the last six years. History till now gives no account of a conqueror so cruel as to place his vanquished foes under the dominion of their former slaves. That was reserved for the radical rulers in this great republic. This is so to-day in South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas and in 1867 and 1868 it was so in Tennessee and elsewhere. The emancipated slave regiments parade in State or federal uniforms, armed cap-a-pie with the most approved weapons paid for by taxation imposed on their former masters while white men are denied the right to bear arms or to organize even as militia for the protection of their houses, their property, or the persons of their wives and children.

The minority say when the testimony taken before us is analyzed and the ignorance and degradation of the Southern negro is understood, when, as General Grant, in his report in December, 1865, they believed that the property of their former masters of right belonged to them and was not entitled to any protection, when, as all the testimony shows, the carpet-baggers, bureau agents and Loyal Leaguers who went to these States made the wrong the negroes had suffered and the right they had to take whatever they pleased of the property they had labored to acquire for their masters the theme of their harangues, when in secret sworn organizations, hatred of the white race of the South was instilled into the minds of these ignorant people by every art and wile that bad men could devise, when the negroes were formed into military organizations and the white people of these States were denied the use of arms, when arson, rape, robbery, and murder were things of daily occurrence, when the great mass of the most intelligent whites were disfranchised, and the ballot was put into the hands of the negro by the government at Washington, when every promise was made and every law enacted was broken and disregarded by the federal authorities whenever it suited their purpose to do so, when even the courts were closed and the federal officers who were made by Congress absolute rulers and dispensers of what they called justice, ignored, insulted and trampled upon the rights of the ostracised and disfranchised white man, while the official pandered to the enfranchised negro on whose vote he relied to obtain a seat in Congress or to be made Governor or other high official in the State over which he ruled, in short, when that people saw that they had no rights which were respected, no protection from insult, no security for their wives and little ones, and that what little they had saved from the ravages of war was being confiscated by taxation and rendered valueless by the debts for which men who owned nothing had pledged, and saw that all their complaints and remonstrances, however honestly and humbly presented to Congress, were either wholly disregarded or regarded as evidence of a rebellious and unsubdued spirit, many of them took the law into their own hands and did deeds of violence which we neither justify nor excuse. Situated and circumstanced as they were, unable, as the evidence shows, to keep anything that could be carried away, their hogs, sheep, poultry, corn—in fact, every portable thing—being preyed upon as though the owner had no right or interest in it, and when the guilty negro was arraigned and his guilt proved the carpet-bag or military official who wanted his vote discharged him, or he was pardoned by the so-called Governors, who had taught the negroes in their harangues that the property was of right theirs, there was but little left for them except to stop these things as best they could. To the enormous oppressions, &c., was added the plundering by the Freedmen's Bureau agencies, the cotton thieves and the military, to an extent only exceeded by the local carpet bag government which superseded them.

The minority review these subjects at length and repeat that they feel confident they are sustained in the assertion that there is nothing in the evidence tending to show that there is either any combination, conspiracy, design or desire on the part of any respectable number of the people of the South to deprive the colored race of any of their civil or political rights, and there is certainly none either to subvert or interfere with the legitimate authority of the federal or State government.

Appended to the views of the minority is the paper drawn up by Mr. Van Trump, the minority member of the sub-committee visiting the State of South Carolina. He states that the election in 1870 took place on the 19th of October. In looking over the official report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, it would be observed that while the distribution of arms to the negro militia extends up to the very day of election, not a gun was placed in their hands after the day of election and the expiration of the ten days allowed for the republican election commissioners to retain the ballot boxes in their possession. This was the exciting cause of whatever trouble and disturbance existed in South Carolina in 1870. It was then that Ku Kluxism showed its head and even the miserable testimony of the negroes themselves showed that the principal object of the Ku Klux visitations was to search for these very arms distributed among them by the Governor.

The report of the minority covers 300 printed pages.

CHURCH TROUBLES IN NEWBURG.

One Clergyman Styling Another a "Vicious Old Liar"—A Father, Endorsing the Opprobrious Term, Is to Respond at a Church Trial.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1872.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in this city is in something of a ferment over the approaching trial of one of its official members on charges preferred by one of the oldest and most highly respected ministers of the denomination, Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Newburg district of the New York Conference and a well known author. The circumstances immediately leading to the demand of Dr. Wakeley for a trial are in brief, as follows.—A week or two ago the complainant, it is alleged, met the defendant—Mr. William S. Hanmer, a gentleman of means, and holding the office of Steward in the church named—in the Erie depot in this city. Mr. Hanmer was accompanied by his son Rev. Charles O. Hanmer, formerly Methodist minister at Ridgebury, Orange county, but now serving a Union church in Central New York. There had been, it is said, differences between the parties previously, but on this occasion Dr. Wakeley walked up to the elder Hanmer and shook his hand. The latter gentleman rather submitted to than returned the courtesy, remarking that he "would shake hands with him, although he did not think much of him." The Doctor thought this a little rough, and made a remark to that effect to a friend who stood near him. The complainant then extended his hand to Hanmer, Jr., but he, so the story goes, drew back with the flattering remark, "I'll have nothing to do with you, you're a vicious old liar." On the Doctor's calling the attention of a friend to the remark, and requesting him to remember it, Hanmer Sr., in the hearing of a number of persons, it is said, endorsed the language that his son had used to the venerable old clergyman, and for this Dr. Wakeley has demanded that he be brought to trial. Rev. William P. Abbott, pastor of the church with which Hanmer, Sr., is connected, has appointed a court of nine members of the church, before whom the trial will take place on the 28th inst. The pastor will preside over the Court.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPT JUDICIARY.

The Programme for the Investigation—Important Resolutions of the Judiciary Committee—The Bar Association Must Present Specific Charges and the Accused be Allowed a Hearing.

As will be seen by the following particulars and resolutions, the Judiciary Committee which begins to-day the investigation of the charges against Judges Barnard, Cardozo, Ingraham and McCunn, have agreed upon a specific and tolerably decisive programme as to how the investigation is to be conducted. It seems to have been at first the desire of the Bar Association to omit the name of Judge McCunn from the list of the accused, in order to use him as State's evidence against the others. The opposition of many of the Bar Association became, however, so strong that this intention was abandoned, and Judge McCunn is to be included among the accused, one of the charges against him being that, when acting as referee in [illegible] case, he used the [illegible] the following are [illegible] resolutions of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the conducting of the investigation:—

[illegible]

The committee, as will be seen by the foregoing, [illegible] whether the parties making charges [illegible] so under oath, but it is to be presumed they will.

FREE LOVE AND MURDER.

A Hoary Bostonian Spiritualist Fatally Stabs a Candy Manufacturer.

JEALOUS OF MRS. GILBERT.

A New England Horror-Drama.

Strange Circumstances of the Parties Before the Murder—A Woman with Three Lovers—The Partners in the Candy Business—The Family of the Victim—Statements of the Murderer

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1872.

Free-lovism and Spiritualism had a most sad and tragic illustration in the neighboring city of Chelsea last evening. The affair in many respects resembles the McFarland-Richardson tragedy, there being a frail and tempting woman, about whom two prominent citizens quarrelled and one in a fit of jealousy sent his rival hurriedly to his final account. The circumstances which

LED TO THE TRAGEDY

are no less interesting than they are disgraceful to New England society. It seems that about a year since a Dr. Sidney B. West, who formerly practised medicine in Boston, moved to Chelsea, and commenced the manufacturing of a medicated candy, which has since become somewhat celebrated. Associated with the Doctor was a woman named

MRS. SUSAN D. GILBERT,

who was understood to be his business partner in the candy trade. A few months later Charles Storer, a well known builder in Chelsea, also became one of the firm. There soon sprang up between Storer and the woman Gilbert a sort of mutual admiration, which, on his part, grew into a warmer attachment, that kept him at the place of business of the firm, one of two rooms, which were, by the way, used as a place of residence by West, who is a widower, and Mrs. Gilbert.

Last spring Mrs. Gilbert, while attending some sort of a spiritual meeting in Boylston street, in this city, made the acquaintance of "Azro" B. Bartholomew, who is also a widower and a man sixty-one years old, and he, too, conceived a strong attachment for the woman, which eventually became

AN ABSOLUTE INFATUATION.

That his attentions were not disagreeable to the woman is evident from the fact that she continued the acquaintance and encouraged it, being with him often since. One day last summer they met at a picnic of Spiritualists at Concord, at which Storer was also present. This fact was disagreeable to Bartholomew, who made no secret to Storer that his presence and attentions to the woman were very obnoxious. They had quite a lively quarrel, but the woman pacified them and prevented any injury being done to either. The relations of West, Storer and Mrs. Gilbert still continued at the manufactory in Chelsea, West living there and the other man

CALLING VERY FREQUENTLY.

The venerable Bartholomew also made calls in rapid succession, and sometimes had an interview with his beloved and sometimes not. When he failed to see her it was on account of Storer's opposition, who believed that Mrs. Gilbert should

LOVE HIM AND HIM ALONE.

To keep away the dreaded Bartholmew he often sat on the steps of the door half the night, and was on several occasions driven away by the police, who warned both of the men that they would get into trouble if they did not keep away from the charming Mrs. Gilbert. They paid no attention to the advice, however, and last evening the singular affair ended in a most terrible tragedy. The first intimation received of it was

LOUD WORDS FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE WOMAN,

and officers were immediately called. They found Bartholmew on the street with a knife in his hand and in a state of great excitement, exclaiming—

"I HAVE GOT MY REVENGE."

He was disarmed and taken into custody, and then the house was entered and Storer found dead on the sofa, with two stabs in the immediate region of the heart.

Dr. West and Mrs. Gilbert were standing over the body, transfixed with horror. The news of the tragedy had, by this time, reached the home of the murdered man, carrying dismay to the hearts of his family. One of his oldest daughters, snatching a shawl for a covering, hastily ran to the scene and was

ADMITTED TO THE DEATH CHAMBER,

and became almost frantic with grief. She cried bitterly, inquired piteously who could have killed her father, threw her arms around his neck; called him to answer her, and kissed the inanimate cheeks. Her grief was so poignant and so demonstrative that it touched to tears the eyes of the few spectators present. Out of pity for her she was finally taken away and induced to return home.

Dr. West and Mrs. Gilbert also were taken into custody and locked up to be used as witnesses. As they passed out the crowd curiously gazed into their faces, particularly that of the woman, who had been

THE BONE OF CONTENTION

between the murderer and his victim. After Bartholomew was committed to his cell he commenced mourning and crying for "his darling Susie," as he termed her. In response to inquiries as to what he had been doing he said he understood he had hit somebody, and when asked who he said, vigorously, "My enemy, a man who came up behind me and

HIT ME WHEN I WASN'T LOOKING;

a man who has been my enemy for a long time." When asked what he struck him with he said, "My fist, I suppose," and half smiled, as if he considered it nonsense to insinuate that he used any weapon. He was evidently not inclined to impart any information, although he talked freely and coherently, giving responsive answers to interrogatories put to him. He is said to be sixty-one years of age, although he looks scarce fifty. His business has been that of a machinist, at which trade he says he has worked forty-one years. A few years ago he was one of the patrolmen of the Fifth Police district in this city, holding the office about a year. He is a native of Vermont. Mrs. Gilbert says, concerning the affair, that she and Dr. West had been over to Boston all the afternoon and had returned to Chelsea between five and six o'clock. Shortly before the last named hour Bartholomew came into her premises in

A STATE OF INTOXICATION,

and referred to a previous conversation they had had in relation to his getting employment, or an interest, in the medicated candy business. She, seeing his condition, did not want to talk with him, and tried to prevail on him to leave the house, but he was persistent, and said he had been promised employment there and must have it; that she told him it could not be effected then, and that he must go out; that he said he would end all trouble then if she continued to deny him; that he made a movement as if to take something from his pocket, which she supposed was a knife, and then made a motion

AS IF TO STAB HIMSELF,

that he then struck her in the breast, she thinks with his fist, or the handle of the knife, which weapon [illegible] she at no time saw; that Dr. West, who was present, then interfered and that Bartholomew [illegible] every minute [illegible] would be [illegible]

[illegible]

and [illegible] took a [illegible] in the controversy, saying:—

"I have got something to say about this [illegible]" [illegible] Bartholomew was [illegible] Storer came [illegible] she then begged [illegible] Bartholomew [illegible] he was drunk [illegible] go up and [illegible] the police [illegible] Bartholomew immediately [illegible] she and West immediately followed and

STUMBLED OVER THE BODY,

lying on the floor in the entry. She says further, that she saw no blow struck, but thinks Storer must have been stabbed when he fell or when he was on top of Bartholomew. This woman is apparently from thirty-five to forty years of age, although she is said to be from forty-five to forty-eight. She is tall and slim, of fair complexion, hair of a light brown, hands soft and white, and presents altogether a well preserved physique. She may have been very comely in youth and is

NOT BY ANY MEANS REPULSIVE

in appearance now. In speech and manner she is soft and she converses intelligently and fluently. Mr. Storer, the victim, was about forty-five years of age, a builder of considerable reputation and his family is one of the most respectable in Chelsea. The inquest will be commenced to-morrow afternoon.

THE HERALD ALMANAC.

A work of which the above is an abbreviated title has been published for 1872, this present year, the first also, of its existence. It has however, very evidently, a long and prosperous career before it if the healthy and vigorous stride it has already made taking the palm from its older competitors in the annual race for popular favor, is any criterion to judge by. The full title of the work, The Herald Almanac, and Financial, Commercial and Political Register—more clearly indicates the scope it embraces, though even this fails to give an adequate conception of the ground it covers and the rich and varied nature of its contents. It is by far the largest almanac hitherto published in the United States, by all odds the most perfect and reliable as a work of reference, and leaves all its contemporaries in the shade by the fuller and incomparably more accurate treatment of the political question of the day so far as that is embraced in the electoral returns of the States and Territories of the Union since and including the Presidential election of 1868. In fact, after beating them on their own chosen ground—that of electoral returns and comparative table of votes for reference in the coming Presidential and general canvass of 1872—the "Herald Almanac" has the whole field to itself, and a glance at its 240 pages of interesting and instructive reading and reference matter will show how deservedly it has acquired a popularity which in the second week of its existence, has demanded the immediate issuance of a second edition. The almanacs which the present work has already placed *hors de combat* on the shelves and counters of the newsdealers have been for years before the public, but each year's information was but a rehash of every preceding one, and the stereotype plates of the almanac for 1862 furnished good enough matter for that of 1872. The "Herald Almanac" starts with very different purposes. It has at once established itself as the almanac *par excellence* of the United States, and without entering upon promises of future progressive excellence let us glance a moment at what has been already accomplished, for therein will be found assurance enough that the future of the "Herald Almanac" is upward and onward. In a brief review like this it is impossible to do more than cluster together, without attempt at detailed description, the richer and more interesting and valuable settings of the work. As before stated, it contains some 240 pages of reading matter. There is not a class in the community, hardly an educated or thinking individual in the community, that may not find something of special interest to one or the other within those pages, to illustrate which reference must now be had, in alphabetical order, to its table of contents, with the assurance to all that it is not the mere promise and skeleton of information that is held out under a flourish of headings and capitals, so much indulged in by city almanac makers, who have hitherto claimed this special field of literature as theirs, but the full and delectable substance of the thing itself:—

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTS.—Farm Produce. Table of Average Cash Value per Acre for 1870—Number of Acres and Value of Crops for 1870—Table of Total Value of each kind of Live Stock and Average Price in February, 1871—Exports of Agricultural Products.

THE ASTRONOMICAL AND MEAN TIME TABLES.—The latter showing the difference between mean time in New York and 176 cities, are unusually full and accurate.

BANK STATISTICS.—Number of Banks in the Union; Amount of Capital on September 30, 1871. Amount of Bonds Deposited September 30, 1871. Circulation in each State and Territory September 30, 1871. Wealth of New York State by Counties, Equalized Valuation, Real and Personal Property, Area of Land Assessed, &c., &c.

CENSUS.—Population of the United States by Counties, Census 1870 compared with 1860. Population of the Principal Cities and Towns in the United States. Population of the Principal Foreign Cities.

CHRONOLOGY AND NECROLOGY.—American and Foreign Records, very full and interesting.

COMMERCIAL.—Flour Market, Average Weekly Quotations of the Principal Brands for 1871. Cotton Market, Daily Quotations of all Brands for 1871. Commerce of the Principal Nations of the Globe. Foreign and Domestic Arrivals at the Port of New York for 1870-71.

DEPARTMENTS (Governmental).—Treasury of the United States, Secretary and Officials, Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Depositories of the United States. United States Mint Officers. Collectors of Customs, Naval Officers, Agriculture, Commissioners and Assistants, Commissioners of Education and Clerks, Justice, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Attorney General and Solicitor General, Assistants and Clerks, Officers of the Attorney General at the Court of Claims, Court of Claims, Solicitor of the Treasury and Solicitor of Internal Revenue and Clerical Force. Secretary of the Interior, Assistants, &c.

POLITICAL.—Election returns for States and Territories in which elections were held in 1871, with the vote in other Presidential vote of 1868, by towns and counties in all the States and Territories for back years compared with the States and Territories which voted then for President, completing a most perfect and accurate table of reference, alphabetically arranged and invaluable in the coming election, presenting also at the end of each electoral return the composition of each State government, and the political status of the different Legislatures.

FINANCE.—Quotations (daily) of Government Bonds for 1871, United States sixes, 1881, coupon, 5-20's, 1862, coupon; 5-20's, 1864, coupon, 5-20's, 1865, new coupon, United States 5-20's, 1867, coupon, 5-20's, 1868, coupon, 10-40's, currency sixes, gold. Quotations (daily) of Railroad stock for 1871. American Securities in the London Market for 1871. United States 5-20's, 1862, 5-20's, 1864, 5-20's, 1865, 5-20's, 1867, 10-40's. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. Erie Shares $100. Illinois Shares $100. Consols. Table of Daily Rate of Sterling Exchange for 1871.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—Congressional Printer and Clerks.

HERALD'S Livingstone Expedition Letter.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS (Comparative Table).—Source of Revenue, Aggregate Receipts.

LAW.—United States Circuit and District Court Judges, Court Officials, States District Attorneys and Marshals, Terms and Places of Holding Courts in the Second Judicial District, and in the several Judicial Districts of the State.

MAIL AND POSTAL.—Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries—Letters and Newspapers. Post Office Statistics, Text of Money Order Convention, Rate of Exchange between the United States and Great Britain. Rate of Exchange between the United States and other Countries via Switzerland, Money Order Post Offices in England and Wales, alphabetically arranged, Money Order Post Offices in Scotland, alphabetically arranged, Money Order Post Offices in Ireland, alphabetically arranged.

MARINERS' GUIDE.—One of the most useful specialties in the book.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Opening and Closing of the Hudson from 1790 to 1871, inclusive. Cost of United States Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, War of the Revolution, American Wars from 1673 to 1861.

MISSING HEIRS.—Advertised for (35 years), alphabetically arranged.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—Secretary of the Navy and Officers, Ranks, &c., Officers of the Navy, Inspectors of Steamboats.

POLITICAL (NATIONAL).—United States Government—President and Cabinet. Presidents and Their Cabinets, from the formation of the Government. Presidents—Popular vote for 1860, 1864, 1868. United States Senate, Sketches of Members, Expiration of Office. House of Representatives, Sketches of Members. Apportionment for next House of Representatives, United States Ministers to Foreign Governments. Foreign Legations to the United States, United States Consuls at Foreign Ports, Foreign Consuls at New York, Amendments to the Constitution, Commissioners on Washington Treaty, Commissioners on Alabama Claims, Commissioners on Geneva Conference, Commissioners on Spanish and Mexican Claims, Foreign Governments—Rulers, Cabinets, Capitals, Population, &c. Civil List of Monarchs of Europe, &c.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Postmaster General and Assistants.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.—Construction and Progress in the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—Secretary of War and Officers, Rank, &c. General Officers of the Regular Army, Commanders of Military Divisions, with Headquarters.

YACHTS.—List of the principal Yacht Clubs in the United States, Names of Vessels, Owners, Capacity, &c.

The foregoing brief list of contents [illegible] information [illegible] under each heading [illegible] the "Herald Almanac for 1872" the most [illegible] book of information and instructive reference that has ever been published in the United States under the title of almanac. The price places it accessible to all, it being sold for twenty-five cents, at which price it is forwarded free by mail to all parts of the United States.

A PLUCKY JERSEY WOMAN.

Tussle with and Capture of a Noted Sneak Thief in Harrison Township.

Harrison township, near Newark, boasts a woman who is anything but chicken hearted. On Saturday evening while Mrs. Hahl, wife of George Hahl, saloon keeper on Main street, was busy downstairs she heard footsteps overhead and passing out into the hallway found the door open. She locked it and then cried out, "Who's there?" Presently emerged from a room on the second floor a strange man, who [illegible] asking, "Does Mr. Smith live here?" [illegible] Mrs. Hahl [illegible] and as the fellow [illegible] she [illegible] seized him and called [illegible] he knocked her down with [illegible] and [illegible] fled out the back way. [illegible] Mrs. Hahl [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and Fasser [illegible] and [illegible] at a glance what had [illegible] the desperado and secured him. He proved to be one Alfred A. Fowler of [illegible] Newark, who has been [illegible] arrest, and [illegible] with Mrs. Hahl's two sons, [illegible] carpenter shop. On searching [illegible] which had been [illegible] was gone [illegible] supposed [illegible] a confederate. Fowler was removed [illegible] to the Hudson county Jail. Mrs. Hahl was not injured much by the scoundrel.

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RELIGIOUS.

The Preaching Friar at the Dominican Church.

Father Tom Burke on Heaven and Hell.

Oscar Hugo on the Bible in the Public Schools.

Mr. Northrop on the Theatre and the Dance.

A LENTEN SERMON AT GRACE CHURCH.

What Mr. Frothingham Knows About Divine Providence.

Archbishop McCloskey on the Forty Hours' Devotion.

Robert Collyer, of Chicago, at the Church of the Messiah.

Sermons in the Catholic Churches on the Penitential Season.

THE GREAT DOMINICAN FRIAR.

Father "Tom Burke" in the Pulpit—The Most Gifted Orator of the Order of St. Dominic—The Congregation of St. Vincent Ferrer's Church Moved to Tears.

About seven hundred years ago, and shortly after the occupation of Ireland by Henry II., there was born in a

LITTLE HAMLET IN OLD CASTILE

a child of the great house of Guzman, who, at his birth, was devoted to the service of the Church by his pious parents. The child was baptized "Domingo," or, as it has been Anglicised, "Dominic." Twenty-three years after this infant, then grown to a man, was made a canon of

THE CATHEDRAL OF OSMA,

and, five years after, a priest and Archdeacon Dominic, or, as he is now known, St. Dominic, and was sent on missions throughout Spain, then the most earnest and fiery Christian nation on the globe. His eloquence was so great, his delivery so forcible, and his learning so profound, that

THE PROUDEST GRANDEE OR HIDALGO

doffed his beaver and knelt to receive Dominic's blessing, even on a lonely road, when he passed. The world has since learned what came of this man's earnestness and zeal.

THE TERRIFIC CRUSADE

against the Albigenses, the death of Raymond, Count of Toulouse, the foundation of the

DOMINICAN ORDER OF PREACHERS

by Innocent III., in 1215, and the great diffusion of the order all over Europe, which became so general that at the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII., three hundred years after, the Order of St. Dominic possessed in England alone fifty-eight houses, with magnificent tracts of land,

GARDENS, GRANARIES, REFECTORIES AND MESSUAGES

appertaining to their splendid estates. The order adopted the rule of St. Augustine, and in England were known as

BLACK FRIARS,

while in France they were called Jacobins, from their house in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris. Pope Honorius III. by a bull confirmed their privileges, giving the order the order the name of Predicants, or Preaching Friars, and to this day they have alone, among all the religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church, merited as well as preserved the title of

THE "ORDER OF PREACHERS."

And well they have deserved the name. First and foremost among the devoted men that have planted the banner of the Catholic Church in every clime have been these same

WHITE GOWNED AND WHITE COWLED

children of St. Dominic. They were with Columbus in Hispaniola; they were at the bedside of Pizarro; their feet bathed in the waters of the newly found Pacific waste of waters; they fought Martin Luther hand to hand they died like heroes in the agonies of the French Revolution, while Danton, with his lion roar, thundered inside of the walls of their dismantled convent in the

RUE ST. JACQUES,

and a few years since they established a community and founded a house for their brethren in this city. Always remarkable and prominent for their eloquence, they have swayed nations by this the greatest gift of God, and yesterday, in the Church of the Dominicans, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-fifth street, in this city, there appeared in the pulpit

A SIMPLE BROTHER OF THE ORDER.

founded by the fiery and eloquent Castilian, upon whose shoulders it is believed that the mantle of Domingo Guzman has fallen. The vast church, which for taste, elegance and simple purity of architecture is not equalled by any Roman Catholic edifice in New York, was filled to overflowing by a rapt and fashionable congregation to listen to

FATHER "TOM BURKE."

Europe has already rung with his magical and powerful eloquence; and the crowds of Monseigneurs, English, French, Belgian and Austrian nobles, together with swarms of fashionable and titled ladies belonging to the proudest houses on the Continent, who were wont to listen to the Lenten sermons of Father Tom Burke in the exquisite church on the

PIAZZA DEL POPOLO

can never forget his burning words and the grandeur and perfection of his gestures in the pulpit. Gifted in the languages, he was fully as eloquent while preaching in the musical Italian tongue as when his flowery sentences were uttered in the language which he first lisped at his mother's knee in the old

ROMANTIC TOWN OF GALWAY.

For Father Burke is an Irishman, as his name indicates, and, despite his long residence on the Continent, he is still the "man for Galway." Thomas Burke was born in Galway, Ireland, of poor parents, but of the kindred of the ancient house of De Burgh (Marquis of Clanricarde), and at seventeen years of age left his native country to pursue

HIS STUDIES ON THE CONTINENT.

He was six years at Rome, where he studied theology, from whence he went to Florence to finish the same branch, and thence to Perugia to study philosophy. Then again we find him at Rome, now

A RENOWNED SCHOLAR AND PREACHER,

electrifying the inhabitants and visitors to the Eternal City by his fervid and impassioned pulpit oratory. Then home again went Friar Burke to work on the English mission, preaching to great audiences in every great city of England. Then we get a glimpse of him in Dublin, where

WALTER BLAKE AND DEAN KIRWAN

had preached before him. Everywhere Friar Burke went vast assemblages were [illegible] by his eloquence, and but a short time since he came to America, he passed through this city without any flourish of trumpets and went to a mission in Memphis, Tenn., where the same success attended him. Yesterday morning he preached in

THE DOMINICAN CHURCH,

of which the Rev. Father Lilly is pastor, to an immense congregation, and when he ascended into the pulpit in his long white gown, and the white hood of St. Dominic almost hiding his face from view, a pin, had it fallen to the floor, could have been heard.

THERE ARE NO GALLERIES

in the church, and the sound of a human voice is quite articulate amid the stillness. Father Burke, suffering from a severe cold, having arisen from a sick bed to preach the Lenten sermon. His costume in itself is one would attract attention, and when he threw his hood back from his face, and [illegible]

In every line of which genius shone, his luminous large eyes seemed to stare and penetrate every person in the vast audience. Men and women strained their [illegible] to get a sight at him, and persons standing [illegible] stood on their tiptoes to listen. [illegible]

TALL AND [illegible] APPEARANCE,

and in his gestures [illegible] combination [illegible] at such there could be [illegible] Fechter, with all his art, is an actor—this man Burke is deadly in earnest, and even Horace Greeley would not close an [illegible] denunciation [illegible] passes to the certain beatification which awaits the just in

THE COURT OF HEAVEN.

From the depths of terror into which he has plunged his hearers by his description of the [illegible] torments reserved for the wicked, he transfers them by a magnificent wave of his arm, which seems to sweep over the head of every man, woman and child in the edifice, to the place where rust doth not corrupt or moths decay. His language is full of the

MOST BRILLIANT METAPHOR,

and yet it is patent to the lowest understanding. Father Burke appeal to the scholar or the swineherd alike, and his description of the sufferings of the Redeemer in the desert, while fasting forty days, was graphic, powerful and stirring. It would have been an ordinary Lenten sermon in the mouth of some clergymen, but coming from Father Burke's lips it became

A PRE-RAPHAELITE PICTURE

of the most intense and powerful nature. Father Burke will preach a series of Lenten sermons at the Dominican church before leaving America for Europe. This evening and Wednesday evening of the present week those who wish to hear him may be gratified, and it will be necessary to be at the

CHURCH AS EARLY AS SEVEN O'CLOCK

in the evening, as it will be impossible to procure a seat after that hour, such is the desire to hear this gifted orator. Should his health fail it is possible that the reverend father will be unable to preach as often as he wishes; so those who have a desire to listen should go to-night or Wednesday night.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Forty Hours' Devotion—Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey on the Blessed Eucharist.

The ceremonies in this church yesterday were characterized by unusual solemnity and impressiveness. Solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Starrs assisted by Fathers McNamee, Kean and Kearney, as deacon, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies respectively. The Archbishop, as is his wont, delivered a discourse savoring of that exalted simplicity and beauty of style which may be said to be peculiar to men of eminence and sanctity in the Church. Having read the gospel of the day, he said:—It is your great privilege at the beginning of this holy season of Lent to be blest with special favors and graces which may aid you in its proper observance, and which may be obtained in rich abundance by means of that beautiful devotion to the holy sacrament of the altar called the Forty hours' adoration, which will commence to-day. The holy season upon which we enter is to be devoted to more assiduous practices of prayer, mortification, penance and almsgiving, than all other portions of the year. It is the season in which, as children of the Church, we are earnestly invited to come and contemplate around her altars the great mystery of man's redemption—to meditate on the humiliations and sufferings, the passion and death, of the Son of Man—to accompany Him in spirit in

HIS WAY OF THE CROSS,

even to the Mount of Calvary, and in this devout meditation to find sources of contrition for our sins, which have been the occasion of all His most fretful sufferings and cruel death. In this work we will be assisted by Christ himself. Whatever trial may be in it will be made sweet and agreeable to us; all the necessary graces will be given us by an observance of the devotions of the forty hours. For that same Jesus who spent so many hours of trial on earth, although He is gone to take His place with His Father in heaven, is still with us—is with His people in the mystery of His love, the sacrament of the altar. He is there the object of adoration, homage and love of the angels and saints above. He is here, not indeed as in heaven, resplendent to the eye, in all His power, majesty and glory, but in majesty and glory veiled in the sacred elements of the tabernacle, really and truly present, the same coeternal Son of God, in the same divinity and humanity before which cherubim and seraphim, angels and archangels and all the glorious host of Heaven bow down. He is here the great

LIGHT OF THE SANCTUARY,

the glory of His Church, the centre of all that is grand and of all that is holy and beautiful and sublime. He is here the object of our homage and adoration, the object of our faith and of our love. We see Him, not in His glory, but with the eyes of faith. We believe Him to be really present, not because our senses tell us, but because faith teaches us. We believe it because the apostles so taught and Holy Church so teaches. The saints of that Church and all its true teachers from the beginning have so believed it. We believe it because we see realized the ancient prophecy concerning it. We behold here that which meets the yearnings and cravings of the heart throughout so many ages of time. We believe it because we see something worthy of a God—a miracle of power, goodness and love. I am speaking to believers, and will therefore use no argument—in fact argument now would be out of place. I speak to you that you may unite in rendering to Him that homage due to His infinite majesty. When you see Him surrounded by the lights that symbolize the brightness of the saints, when you see Him surrounded by the gifts of pious hearts, bow down in adoration and love before Him, all the powers of your soul, all the faculties of your understanding, all the faith of your heart. Worship Him as the King of Kings coming to scatter His benedictions, His blessings and graces.

BOW DOWN AND SAY

to Him, "I believe O Lord! help my unbelief!" I believe and recognize in you the object of my profoundest adoration and respect. As well as being the object of our faith, He is, as I have said, the object of love, for he is the source and fountain of love. It is from His holy tabernacle that the rays of His love are reflected on our hearts, filling them with consolation and joy as He exclaims, "Come to me, all ye that labor and are burdened, and I will refresh you." Fear not to approach my sanctuary: I am here as your Father, ready to listen to you and accept you supplications. Come, all—priest and people, young and old, great and little, without distinction of rank or sex or nation or tongue—I am the Father of all. And, oh! who has not his tribulations and toils? How many are the afflictions and cares that encompass us—how many hidden sufferings and sorrows within and without us! But, oh! you who have the greatest of all burdens—the burden of sin! What load is greater than this, that weighs you down, harasses your conscience, distracts your mind and oppresses your heart? Come and lay it at the feet of your blessed Redeemer. It may be difficult for you, but He will give you grace to make a sacrifice, if need be, of joys that you have long loved—of pleasures you have vainly sought after.

HE WILL GIVE YOU

compunction and contrition. He will forget your sins and remember them no more. Come, returning Him love for love, and offering Him thanksgiving for His countless mercies. Think of the humiliations to which He submits Himself in this adorable sacrament, for He remains present therein, not always for love and adoration, but not unfrequently receiving scoffs from His rebellious children. Hence we owe Him acts of reparation. Pray for them who turn their backs upon Him; pray that the rays of grace may penetrate their hard hearts, and pour out your hearts, making known to Him your wants. Pray for your friends and your families, and pray especially for His holy Church. It was in consideration of the sufferings of the Church in the sixteenth century that Clement VIII. instituted this forty hours' devotion. And when have we had more need of prayers for the church than now, when our holy father Pius IX. is in so many dangers, and when his Church suffers so much? And fail not to pray that you may be made worthy to join in that worship and devotion at which you will no longer behold Him veiled in the sacred elements, but in the fulness of His power and majesty, to be refreshed forever in the torrent of ineffable delight.

At the close of the mass 120 young ladies, robed in white and girt with sashes of various hues, wearing garlands on their heads, filed from the vestry, many of them bearing candles, banners or flowers. The acolytes followed round the church, and the Archbishop carried the blessed sacrament beneath a rich canopy, which was borne by four laymen. When the processionists returned to the sanctuary the priests and acolytes commenced the Litany of the Saints, the church choir singing the responses. The blessed sacrament remains exposed until Tuesday, when a solemn high mass will close the devotion. The church will be kept open from six A. M. till nine P. M.

THE NEW CHURCH

Rev. George Hepworth in Steinway Hall—Sermon on Fixed Principles of Belief.

Mr. Hepworth's morning text was taken from Mark ix., 24—"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." He began by describing the circumstances under which the text was uttered. The poor man, said the speaker, who came to Christ represented more than half of the world at this moment. He wanted to believe; he saw that faith was able to work miracles; he coveted the trusting confidence which the disciples evidently had, and yet there was a lingering doubt in his mind. He failed to see how the matter stood, to understand the why Christ did these things and the how he did them. And yet his affection overcame his doubts, and he threw himself prostrate at the feet of the Lord and uttered that paradox, "I believe; help my unbelief." Christ took pity on the man, as he did on every one who was in undoubted earnest, and granted his petition. Now, in the first place, said the speaker, I want to speak of this natural tendency to believe something. The mind and soul, like the body, have appetites which must be satisfied. When you are physically hungry you look round until you find something to eat. If you for any reason refuse to eat, you shrivel up, your functions become disordered, and at length you die. Well, you can

STARVE THE SOUL TO DEATH

just as well as the body. The mind and spirit crave food and they are [illegible] until the proper [illegible] is supplied. The atheist and infidel are spiritual dyspeptics. Negations are to the soul what improper and indigestible food is to the physical system. Their higher natures hunger and thirst, and they persistently refuse sustenance. I do not accuse you of either of these extremes, [illegible]. You probably believe something. But most of us are in spiritual ill health, because our diet is poor. The prevalence not of positive, operative scepticism, but of inoperative distrust in faith, is one of the alarming symptoms of the age. We are not as sure of ourselves as we ought to be, or as we may be if we take a little pains with ourselves. The old command which enjoins upon us the necessity of having a doctrinal

BASIS FOR OUR ETHICS

and of being able always to give a reason for the faith that is in us is quite ignored. Hence, when any new theory is publicly proclaimed, especially if it be enforced by eloquent appeals, we are drawn into the current, to our shame and lasting regret sometimes. If we had well established notions about the sanctity of home do you believe that this pestiferous whirlwind of mingled

NONSENSE AND GUILT

about marriage and divorce could blow us off our feet? If we had a well grounded faith in divine things, or any fixed opinions of our own, we should not tolerate for an instant the thousand and one wild theories about great and grave questions which sweep like epidemics over the face of society. I hope the old days will come back again, when, in the Sunday school, the church and the home, children were drilled into a knowledge of divine things. Better the strictest Calvinism of the straitest sect than this utter thoughtless looseness which makes a man or woman the victim of some wretched adventurer who is only known by a bald and open infidelity to all the proprieties of life. What we individually need is to make up our minds upon questions which underlie our own personal endeavors and hopes. The man who deliberately comes to the conclusion that the world in which we live is God's world, and not ours; who has learned something of the laws by which it is governed; who accepts Jesus Christ as his leader and Saviour, and His word as the spiritual law of life; who accepts with well-being faith the facts of the immortal life, that man cannot go far astray. He has a wall to

PUT HIS BACK AGAINST

when he is fighting. He has a standard of which he measures every question that comes up. And pray what can be more important than the settlement of just such questions as these? I wonder that the business of the world don't stop until we have [illegible] solemn [illegible] and put the matter at rest—where did we come from, who made us, what are we to do while here; why are we called upon to obey the law, to practise self-control, to love our enemies instead of hating, as is certainly most natural and agreeable; where are we going, when through some accident, perhaps, or by means of some disease, or surely at last through decrepitude and old age, we are pushed out of the present into the future? These questions lie at the very foundation of everything; and no man can be his best self until they are settled. But when the mind is thoroughly fixed in these matters how strong, how independent, how loving, pitying and charitable a man may be. Right ideas of God are the prow of the vessel; right ideas of Christ are the stern and compass and wheel; right ideas of duty are masts and rigging, and faith in the immortal life is the white canvas that sweeps us along. If we are a trusting passenger on a ship of that kind, let it blow high or blow low, let it be night or day, tempest or calm, we can weather all storms, enjoy even the battle of the elements, and are sure at last of anchoring safely in the harbor of heaven. We want more faith, and until we have it we shall be restless and hungry.

At the close of the sermon Mr. Hepworth announced that land had been purchased on which the new church is to be built, and he hoped it would be ready for services in the autumn. The spot selected is a large plot of ground on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street. The church is to seat 2,500 persons. The seats will be on the same principle as those at theatres, and the form of the church is to be after the style of the Tabernacle in Brooklyn.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday Night Lectures, by Rev. H. D. Northrop—Pernicious Amusements, and Their Effects Upon the Young.

Rev. H. D. Northrop, pastor, last evening delivered an interesting discourse—the first of a series—on "The Vices of New York." The subject last evening was "Pernicious Amusements." He took for his text II. Timothy, iii., 4—"Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." It is especially important that I should deal with the subject in all candor and fairness; of one thing be assured, this question touches the very

MARROW OF A CHRISTIAN LIFE

and example—reason enough for its being considered in the pulpit; not for effect, but for counsel, admonition and profit. First, we are all of us constantly in need of something in the way of amusement and recreation: it is no sin to be happy; it is a sin to be perpetually miserable; if a man ever gets over his childhood so much the worse for the man; those men can work best who play best; and if it is all work and no amusement life grows monotonous and weary. Harmless entertainment is the very oil which lubricated the machinery, makes it run easier and last a great deal longer.

A MAN IN THE HOT PURSUIT OF MONEY

dies in middle life, and people say, "What an example of industry and energy!" Better say, "What an example of a fool!" His need of recreation and innocent enjoyment is a law of human nature. You could not find a civilized nation on the globe which has not its legal holidays, or if you could find one it would be safe to say that its civilization would bear improvement. Bad amusements there have always been; but this is only the perversion of a want as deep as human nature itself. You might as well banish sunlight as to banish all harmless pleasure. Robert Southey understood this law when he used to have three kinds of work in his study and went from one to the other to divert his mind. Those three ministers whom I knew in Glasgow understood it, when, after the brain work of the morning, they walked together for hours every day, commencing at one o'clock. People said they were wasting time; but there were no churches more prosperous than theirs and no men stronger than they, or who had

SO POOR A PROSPECT OF CONSUMPTION.

Your disposition needs sweetening, needs brightening up. This is one method of doing it. In the next place it becomes an important question what kind of amusements we shall have. How shall we deal with the young? How shall we meet this want which all men feel? Now, there are some amusements concerning the vileness of which there can be but one opinion. Nobody pretends to defend them upon the ground of morality. In fact,

THEIR VERY BADNESS IS THEIR CAPITAL,

the reason why they are patronized, the secret of their success, the very thing which makes them pay, and if they should turn respectable they would die. Some men say they are not injured by frequenting such places. I believe it; it is because they are so steeped in corruption that they cannot take any more in. Now reverse the picture. There are some amusements or entertainments concerning the purity and innocence of which there can be but one opinion. They damage no one; no evil thought is suggested.

NO LASCIVIOUS SIGHT SHOCKS REFINED TASTE.

For instance, no house is reckoned complete without music; you get together on a winter's evening a happy family circle; you are going to have a little music; the young folks will never make professionals, but they can sing; the youngest don't pretend to keep the time, but he makes up and carries his part; the old folks not being so spry as they once were come out a good ways behind. You would not pay fifty cents to hear such a concert the second time, but it makes that home brighter and happier. They miss some one from the little circle, one voice is wanting, and yet for all the sorrowful memories, how much more pleasant is that home by reason of those sweet voices and musical sounds. Oh, I wish there were more happy homes. We should not

HAVE TO GO SO OFTEN TO THE FAR COUNTRY

to bring our prodigals back. Thus, some pleasures may be set down as good and others as bad; now, the trouble lies in the intermediate ground. Some amusements are of doubtful character, things may be said both for and against them. Some persons will plead for puritanical strictness and others for Parisian license. Remember one or two things, and one is that to be a mere pleasure seeker is about the poorest life that any man can lead. If God made you simply to be amused,

THEN THE BIBLE IS A LIE,

your soul is a nonentity and eternity is a joke. You might chisel upon the gravestone of many a man, "Here lies one who chased a bubble and died a fool." Remember another thing. There are many amusements which are not sinful in themselves, but which become sinful when carried to excess. Beneath them there lurks a danger. The

FLOWERS IN THE BASKET OF CLEOPATRA,

that voluptuous Egyptian queen, were beautiful. Roses descended from the plants of Eden, lilies white and pure as the robes of the glorified, fragrance sweet enough for the fields of heaven. For all that there was a viper in the flowers that stung the fair queen to death. Remember still further, that you are required sometimes to give up that which is awful in itself if it is going to cause another to offend. We may be able to guide ourselves in forming an opinion respecting such amusements as

THE THEATRE AND THE DANCE.

To be a lover of any pleasure more than a lover of God, whether that pleasure consists in games of society, of dancing, of theatre-going, is plainly inadmissible. Now, does the theatre inflict any injury upon those who patronize it? I believe that a theatre could be so constructed as to damage no one any more than it would to listen to a dialogue recited by Sunday school children. But that the theatre, as a whole, is so constructed I deny out and out. There are theatres in this city in which a man cannot set and keep

THE PURITY OF HIS MIND,

nor be removed from bad society, nor be free from evil influences. His morals will decay, and he will be on [illegible] every time he enters the place. [illegible] money which might be better spent, entertainment and drink, mental dissipation, unfitting one for the high [illegible] and enjoyments of life. This has been and is the meaning of the theatre. Is there any exception? I don't suppose it could be [illegible] for you to witness a Shakspearian play. I don't believe it would do me any harm, in some things it might benefit me. But if I were to go habitually to such a place, and if you were to do the same we might lead others there who could not stop until they had gone down

INTO THE LOWEST PIT IN THE CITY.

While I hold that it would not be a sin for you to witness certain plays, you must remember that you can make it a sin by neglecting important duties, becoming fascinated with it, leading others into the current of pleasure who would not know when to stop and apparently countenance the whole system of theatrical shows the general influence of which is bad and bad only. Is not this a fair statement of the case? You, who have been there yourselves, have I not spoken the truth?

AS FOR DANCING,

it is harmful, not so much in itself as in what accompanies it; the excitement it leads to, the dissipation it breeds, which takes you from other and better things, and its intimate connection with a life of gayety, which, sooner or later, will be found to have a damning effect.

BALLS AND LATE HOURS

and dress and display and eternal hankering for admiration are not good. Now, if those pernicious amusements, which need not be further indicated, could be swept away—if those who are ruined by them would leave them to die a natural death—society would be benefited, and religion would stand a thousand times better chance.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn—Penance and the Penitential Season—Rev. Father McCready's Lecture.

It was evident yesterday from the very large congregation at St. Stephen's church that the season of Lent had recalled many absentees to their religious duties. Although, however, the Lenten season is supposed to be a time for the wearing of sackcloth and ashes, yet the ladies turned out in all the splendor of fall fashions, the day being bright and genial and excusably suggestive of some outward show.

The music of the mass was Mozart's No. 12, and this difficult composition was well executed by the choir. Rarely, indeed, has an organist so much to feel proud of as has Mr. Danforth for his part in the rendition of the mass yesterday. Notwithstanding the absence of Coletti and the illness of Miss Benziger, both of whom were sadly missed, the mass was a complete success, not, however, without taxing the energies of Danforth and Miss Emma Howson, the soprano, almost beyond endurance. Miss Howson, fortunately, was in excellent voice and sang superbly, and, as she always does, with fidelity and energy, some of her solos being really of the highest order of merit. Bernhardt, the tenor, was suffering from a cold and the new contralto did fairly. At the offertory Mr. Danforth played a symphony deserving the highest praise, as well for its conception as for its performance. In the afternoon Mercadante's vespers were sung before an audience which filled the church in every part.

High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Stumpe, whose excellent tenor voice well filled the church, and beautifully intoned the sweet Gregorian chants of the mass. After the first gospel the Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached an eloquent discourse on the dispositions required for penance.

The preacher rested his discourse on the temptations presented by the devil to Our Lord during this life and argued from them how people ought, while trustful in God's goodness and mercy, so to conduct themselves that they should not presume too much upon God, but rather, in contrition for past offences, avoid sin in the future. It should not be said that our Lord was tempted because he fasted, but rather that the devil, seizing the time of His weakness of body, tempted him with what was then most likely to succeed. The preacher then gave an eloquent exposition of what was meant by the reply of our Lord—"Not by bread alone doth man live, but by every word which cometh from the mouth of God;" and in doing so showed that it was unreasonable to expect that God should perform miracles daily for sake of men. The "every word" of God should be weighed by Christians and their acts in life moulded according to their wise direction. Then he went on to speak of the second temptation, in which the Saviour was asked by the devil to worship him, in return for which he would bestow upon the Saviour the kingdoms of the world. The reply of our Lord was dwelt upon by the preacher with customary ability, and the great, sublime truth which it announced was set forth as worthy even of the utterance of the Son of God. How it was that the devil was permitted to tempt the Saviour is a mystery which we could not fathom. But though we know that the Saviour might be tempted, yet we know that He could not sin, it being impossible for His divine personality to receive the stain of evil. The preacher then explained how in this holy season we should become reconciled to God. The vain things of this world were not what should be relied upon, nor the palatable things those which should be preferred. The Saviour in this fast of forty days showed us how He would have us mortify the flesh and refrain from indulgence in worldly pleasures. In love of God dwelt the great essential peace of men. The performance of good works, charity for our neighbor, the sacraments, a simple, abiding faith in God's great justice and mercy were the means by which we should live our days in this world, so that in the next, when we should be relieved from the restricting responsibilities now devolving upon us, and with our wills in complete harmony with the Divine will, eternal joys should be ours.

In the evening, at half-past seven o'clock, another service was held, at which the Rev. Father Stumpe sang Novello's "O Salutaris," and an eloquent and profound lecture was delivered by the Rev. Charles McCready.

GRACE CHURCH.

A Lenten Sermon on Death—Appearance of the Church.

This fashionable church betrayed the influence of the Lenten season, both in the full attendance and the comparatively sober raiment of the congregation. Every seat was filled, and about the doors there was the usual fringe of belated worshippers and curious spectators, most of the latter, however, taking care to make their exit as soon as the hymn at the close of morning prayers had been begun, and thus escaping the somewhat unpleasing effort of straining the ear to catch the words of the preacher. Strangely enough, Grace church, exquisitely beautiful as it is as a work of ecclesiastic art—a religious poem in stone—is singularly defective in good acoustic properties. The congregation seemed unusually devout, and looking forward to the chancel one could only see a patch of bright coloring at remote intervals. Brown and black and gray seemed so common, indeed, that but for the artistic patterns of the bonnets the church might for the moment be imagined to be filled with grave Quakers and demure Quakeresses. Grace church, therefore, to those who remember it in its ordinary raiment of purple and fine linen, was well worth visiting if only for the purpose of remarking the contrast now that it has donned, figuratively speaking, the sackcloth and ashes that bent the solemn associations of the Lenten season. But it is always worth visiting, if it be only to take another glimpse at Brown and to view his ever swelling proportions enrobed in a coat that seems in a chronic state of revolt at the acres of fat and flesh that it is expected to decently cover.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the music was very good. The sermon, also, was eminently appropriate, and was delivered in a strain of dignified eloquence that was, no doubt, very impressive to those favorites of Sabbath fortune who occupied the front pews, if the occasional snatches of it that now and then struggled painfully to the ears of the after-section of the church might be taken as a specimen sample of the main body of the discourse. It described the certainty, the mystery, the bitterness of death. How vain were all schemes and plans of life in which the inevitable end was hidden from view! There were people so foolish that they would not allow this strange mystery of mortality to be mentioned in their presence, and who carefully preserved their children from any knowledge of its existence. But this was as absurd as though a man, conscious of danger from his enemies, should voluntarily blind his eyes to their designs at the very moment that the stroke was about to fall upon his head. The preacher then, in fitting terms, depicted the sorrow of the bereaved, and the apparent utter want of sympathy from nature to their suffering. The heavens were as beautiful, the sunshine as bright, the busy throng hurried through the city street with the same intentness on their selfish errands as before this terrible blow came and darkened life with woe and mourning. In such seasons it was well to remember the keen sympathy of the Saviour while he was on earth with affliction, to recall how he raised up the daughter of Jairus and brought back to life the widow's son and restored Lazarus to his sorrowing sisters. Most wonderful of all his miracles were these victories over death, and his resurrection was the crowning point of triumph to his life on earth. The speaker then referred to two deaths of beloved members of the congregation that had marked the last week.

SEVENTH AVENUE CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sermon in Aid of Foreign Missions.

Last evening the Rev. Andrew Longacre preached a sermon in behalf of foreign missions to a large congregation. The learned divine took his text from Genesis, iv., 9—"Am I my brother's keeper?" After speaking of the cause which induced Cain to hurl this defiant question at his Maker, and remarking upon the enormity of the man's offence, increased by his apparent desire to isolate himself entirely from the little circle of human beings then in existence, the preacher bade his hearers ask themselves whether they were quite sure that the selfish spirit of Cain had quite died out, whether some of them had not become so absorbed in their own interests, pressing forward so eagerly to gain their ends as to forget their fellows. The gold that men win by speculation and clear-headedness is taken from others, and those others must in consequence suffer misery and desolation, yet the winner would naturally ask, "Am I the keeper of my brethren?" We assist the bodily needs of the poor, but do not care to look after

THEIR SPIRITUAL WELFARE.

They can take care of their own soul; we think that is no affair of ours, and so long as we keep them from starving we have done all it behooves us to do. The preacher then proceeded to show that we are really the keepers of the souls of our brethren, that we cannot help being so, for that man comes from the hand of God constituted to receive impressions, and that he gains these impressions by the influences which the manners and habits of those around him have upon him. By every act of our lives we exert the influence within us upon our brethren, and even when the grave closes over us, though the active principle of our lives is dead, the good or evil we have done still exists and creates impressions; therefore we cannot help being

OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER.

There comes a time when free will asserts itself—the creature asserts its sovereignty—and the fate of its soul lies in its own hand. God will not force the human will after that period; yet, free as the man is, he cannot help but be influenced by our persistent teachings and solicitude, our earnest endeavors for the welfare of his soul. A man's character betrays the associations by which he has been surrounded as surely as a bronzed visage tells of exposure to the sun and wind. If a man is a Christian it is easy to perceive that some good, pious person has been near him and influenced him. The example which we set by the course we pursue in life makes us our brother's keeper. Men are not born into the world merely to live, acquire wealth and by the performance of meritorious actions endeavor to obtain a place in the kingdom of Heaven, but to save the souls of others. We go along receiving influence until we begin to exert the power which God gives us to influence the souls of our fellow men. When God wished to save man He became man, and it is in His human life that He comes nearest to us. It was His holiness, His purity, His love that influenced those upon earth during his sojourn in Palestine, and that influence remains with us still. If men are to be saved, men must save them; but when men work in God's service God works with them, all our influences would fall short if God did not work with us. We are too prone to think that the purpose of our lives is merely to gain a competency and save our own souls without thinking of the spiritual welfare of others; yet when we appear before the judgment seat God may ask of us, "Where is thy brother Abel?" All mankind are brethren, and we ought to care for the salvation of their souls; yet there are millions of human beings in the Far East who are working for us, and, indirectly, providing us with many of the necessaries of life, who are

BESOTTED IN IDOLATRY,

steeped in ignorance of the Divine truth, and whom it behooves us as Christians and fellow-men to rescue from perdition. It is for this purpose that a few laborers in the Lord's vineyard have left the land of their birth and gone to sojourn in far-off lands. They give their health, their lives, perchance, and we ought to render them pecuniary assistance to further the laudable end they have in view—the salvation of the souls of unenlightened heathens.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Robert Collyer, of Chicago, on "The Little Flock" of Unitarianism—A Large and Sympathetic Congregation.

Mr. Robert Collyer, the popular Chicago preacher, preached yesterday morning in Mr. Hepworth's late church, "the Church of the Messiah." There was one of the old-timed congregations present, every pew being filled and the aisles crowded with occupants of camp-chairs. Mr. Collyer resembles Mr. Beecher in personal appearance, he seems to have a similar nervous organization and that kind of freedom of pulpit manner that is so captivating in the Brooklyn orator. Mr. Collyer is an Englishman; he was born in Yorkshire, and those who were present yesterday morning who were familiar with the people of the North of England there was perceptible to them now and then in Mr. Collyer's earnest passages of his discourse the tones of voice that are peculiar to his native country. His manner and voice be-poke a warmth and

BREADTH OF HEART

for which, with their common sense, "Yorkshiremen" are remarkable all over the world.

He selected for his text the words of the Saviour:—"Fear not little flock." He said that when he was invited to preach by the Board of Trustees of "the Church of the Messiah," he expressed the great pleasure that it would give him to comply with the request. But he was also told that it was the desire of the Board that the invited preachers should preach doctrinal sermons. He could not comply with that request, for several reasons; mainly, however, because he was like some other people, he knew very little of theology; and the next was that all the sermons he had written on doctrinal subjects had been burned and he had not had time to write any more. Therefore, for those reasons he was unable to preach a doctrinal sermon. He, however, desired to say a few words to his audience that he had said to the people at Unity (his own congregation). Those words were suitable to them; if what he said should not be found suitable to those whom he addressed, why they need not take it. The trustees had thought they would be, and so he intended to talk to them about the "little flock."

THE "LITTLE FLOCK"

turned out to be the Unitarian Church. Mr. Collyer then commenced reading from his manuscript, which, after Mr. Beecher's fashion, was frequently left in order that a little extemporaneous speaking might be indulged in. The preacher graphically traced the history of the Church, showing, as he went along, how all the sections of the Christian Church had passed through an era of persecution, and how, with the exception of Unitarianism, they had come out of it prosperous and greatly honored. With the Unitarian Church persecution and social disability remained, although in a modified form in these later days. Mr. Collyer went on to show the work that this Church was doing; it was the pioneer to the other sects; that the orthodox were under great obligations to its

MEN OF THOUGHT,

notably among whom were Channing and Priestly; that this Church organization was the only home of comfort and sustenance to those who were longing for a spiritual freedom that took from them the bonds of orthodoxy. He thought that "the flock" was kept small by a want of capability on the part of Unitarians to the work of Church organization. Its members were not apt in the details of Church work. Few of them could

"START A TUNE IN MEETING."

They were too much like Lawson in Mrs. Stowe's "Old Town Folk"—they helped everbody's household but their own. Their sociability was extended to everybody but the people of their own church. In illustration of these charges Mr. Collyer related several amusing anecdotes, which lighted up with smiles the faces of his vast congregation. The sermon closed with an earnest appeal to faithfulness to duty, and the obtaining of the invaluable reward of the greeting of the Father by and by, the "Well done, good and faithful servant."

At the close of the service Mr. Collyer was surrounded by friends, whom he greeted with a refreshing heartiness, the more favored receiving manifestations of his affection of a demonstrative kind.

THE EASY RELIGION.

Mr. Thomas Gales Foster on Spiritualism—He Wants to Go to a Happy Wigwam on the Eternal Shore.

A numerous assemblage gathered in Apollo Hall last evening for the purpose of hearing Mr. Thomas Gales Foster, of Boston, lecture on his pet, and, in fact, only theme—that of Spiritualism. Mr. Foster quietly arose from his seat behind the little stand which served as a pulpit, meekly dropped his eyelids so as to wholly obscure his "fascinating pupils" from the profane, if not vulgar gaze, and, with the air of one who knew full well how the ancient article is manipulated, began his discourse by attempting to

"SHOW UP" THE ABSURDITY

of the manifold arguments brought to bear against his "theme." That which we claim and know is the action of spirit, said the speaker; some writers, and able ones, too, assert is but unconscious serregration. For instance, to-day you are trying to compose something—to recall a name, or a verse, or line of poetry, and after struggling long hard give it up for the time being and come to the conclusion that you will "sleep on it." You do so, and perhaps in the morning that which you so much desired and longed for the night or day previous is at your tongue's end. This these writers claim to be unconscious serregration. You go to bed at night with a fixed determination to wake at a particular hour, and you do wake almost, if not quite, at the very moment you desired. This, too, is pronounced unconscious serregration.

SOMNAMBULISM

is classed in the same category. We have heard of students getting up at night and, while still asleep, solving a difficult and intricate problem which they had been poring over for days. A maid servant in a hotel in Paris was wont to recite in her sleep passages of Hebrew, and yet when awake she knew nothing whatever of that language. These writers to whom I have alluded say that she was at one time a servant in the family of a learned Hebrew, who used to read aloud in his vernacular, and that, therefore, serregration had been going on in her mind all this time, which accounted for what would otherwise seem a strange proceeding on the part of the girl when reposing confidingly in the soothing arms of Morpheus. You remember the story of the captain of a British man-of-war; how he, when asleep in his cabin, got up, rang the bell for his orderly, and when that functionary appeared bade him call the second officer. The second officer appearing, the captain directed him to change the course of the ship

SEVERAL POINTS TO THE WESTWARD.

His order was obeyed, and when in the cabin the next morning the officer remarked to the captain that it was extremely fortunate for all on board that he had given the order he did for the vessel's course to be changed, as they were then on shoals and steering directly for rocks, that officer denied having given any such order. All these things and thousands more of a similar nature I could mention these "learned" writers assert is unconscious serregration. If these things were true—if it were nothing but unconscious serregration, as asserted—then the lunatic asylums of the land would be our seats of learning, and Harvard and Yale but primary departments. For his part the speaker could not see why sensible men would persist in flaunting such absurdities in the face of an intelligent public. He said these things were but the action of spirits, and wondered how it was that

EDITORS, MINISTERS AND OTHERS

could assume to laugh at Spiritualism, thanking God the while that neither himself nor other intelligent persons of his faith cared for their scoffs or jeers. Further on in his remarks Mr. Foster declared that the room was filled with spirits, all floating around in the air, whereupon sundry old gents and antiquated females convulsively grasped their blue cotton umbrellas and colossal walking sticks and looked as though they would defend themselves, fighting it out on that line, if it took till morning. The speaker concluded with a benediction, which closed with, "And may the good Father finally conduct you to a happy wigwam on the eternal shore!"

LYRIC HALL.

Providence, Divine and Human—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Lyric Hall, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Sixth avenue, was crowded yesterday morning to its utmost capacity. The regular pastor, O. B. Frothingham, occupied the pulpit. His subject was "Providence, Divine and Human," as based upon Matthew x., 29:—"Behold, were not two sparrows sold for a farthing, and one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father." What a tender and touching expression of Providence; for care and Providence are one. The thought providence is inseparable from the thought God, although it must go before: for who can recognize an immaterial, invisible God but through His works. All nature shows care and shows a God; all poets sing it; all philosophers teach it; all historians prove it; the soul feels it; all the higher powers of the mind feel it. With some it is a

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE

or more. Thus the Christians think themselves God's special care; that He does not care for the scattered tribes. But what has the Jew to say of this—the Calvinist, the Mahammedan? Are they not as much God's children and as much entitled to His exclusive care? Can God use them as a stepping-stone? Are you the cream of the world? Luther said it was a special providence his being saved from a stroke of lightning when the person with whom he was walking was struck. Did the friends of that blasted man think so? Did the Churches in whose faces he was flying think so? The steamer Cuba was running at full speed upon an iceberg, when the quick eye of the Captain saw the danger, had the engines reversed, and the vessel was saved. Not long after the Arctic ran right into the arms of the monster, and all on board perished. Why was the Cuba saved and the Arctic destroyed? Were the passengers on the one Christians, on the other infidels? Is the boy drowned in a pleasure boat a rascal and the one saved a godly youth? No; sinless and sinful philosopher and fool; the man whose life is more precious and the man whose existence is a burden to himself and others go to the bottom alike. As we cannot explain this we fall back on the idea that Providence is unsearchable. A Providence that is utterly dark is no Providence. Every wind is favorable to the man who understands God; to every one who believes in Christ the world goes well. Can we, then, make a Providence? Can reason believe this? After eloquently enlarging on this at length he proceeded to show that faith and reason joined hands in the idea of the perfect organization of all God's works—the nicety of all His laws—the unswerving course of His systems not turning a hair's breadth in centuries. The human side of Providence is but a supplementary part of the divine, as we are part of a scale of existence. We are not here to be merely acted upon, but in turn to transmit action. So we give love, gentleness, veneration, gained through experience, to our successors. The poet sings about the beneficent sunshine, the loving rain, but does the sun care, or the rain? It is our interpretation, however. Not a single thing goes to one person without human agency. There are millions of fleeces on the sheep's back, but unless cut by some person they are not of the slightest advantage to us. There are millions of acres of ground, but without cultivation they are almost utterly worthless. Providence is, then, in the workingman, in the laboratory, in the machine shop, supplying all our comforts and forming new ones. Without wealth, however, these improvements could not be carried out. Wealth is, therefore, the

LEVER OF PROVIDENCE.

Without wealth, civilization would instantly come to an end. Although the modern miser will not spend an unnecessary cent his riches benefit mankind; although he subscribes to no charitable institution, he lets out his money to the most needy to get the highest per cent, and thus, although he never murmurs blessings, his wealth is a boundless one. So, also, the spendthrift is beneficial to the poor. Thus the man who allows his money to trickle from him finds it bubbling in the poor man's garden. All the asylums for the insane and idiotic are endowed and cared for by men, although there are men who imagine that they are the direct work of God. But are their clothes dropped down by the clouds, and does their food come in the same, or are both made by human hands? As these are Christian charities, so we are giving consolation in grief, and all material and spiritual distributions. Although these good deeds are in themselves human, the inspiration that prompts them is divine—a very fine compliment to human nature; as if no man could be benevolent unless put up to it by God. While the Englishman is thanking God for helping the insane and idiotic, his neighbors are putting their hands in their pockets and supplying them with necessities.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Lower to Serve the Higher—Practical Religion.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning from Matthew viii., 19-22—"And a certain scribe came and said unto him, 'Master, I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou goest.' And Jesus said unto him, 'The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head.' And another of His disciples said unto Him, 'Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father.' But Jesus said unto him, 'Follow Me, and let the dead bury their dead.'" Christ's conversation was versatile, sparkling, ingenious. Christ was no formal canal of propriety, straight, monotonous, he was a river full of changes, with all variety of beauty along the banks. We shall not then be surprised at the conversation recorded in the text. Who were the scribes? They were the chiefest men in the nation. The scribes were the doctors, the professors; they were looked up to as the highest in power. It was an unusual thing, then, when one of these chief men listened to Jesus and volunteered to become his disciple. Our Saviour rejected him, saying, "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay His head." In other words, "You have misconceived entirely the kingdom that I have come to inaugurate." In the next conversation Jesus tells the disciple to "let the dead bury their dead." This language seems severe and harsh. But we are to remember that the whole conversation is not given, with all the circumstances, the expressions, the gestures. Our Saviour's parables are strung together, each as separated from its belongings as the pearl is from the place where it grew. Are our duties to our family, then, in conflict with our duties to God? Our lower duties may be made a channel for our duty to God, or they may be made a substitute. This is an important distinction. In this case Christ saw that the disciple made this a temporary excuse. If he had been fully confirmed in discipleship he might have buried his father, and returned to his higher duties without danger. Men may be attracted by the truth of religion who will abandon it as soon as they see what labor the truth involves; the moment they are put to the test of self-denial, of poverty, of following Christ through all things, they are not willing to

PAY THE PRICE.

A citizen goes into the market, and, admiring the fruits and flowers, says he will go into the country and be a gardener. He goes, but when he practically begins to raise fruits and flowers for himself he soon makes up his mind that they cost more than they come to. He comes back to the city in disgust, and prefers that other people should do the dirty work. Men are drawn to the beauty of a higher life, but they find that the efforts to live this life involve so much conflict, so much toil and burden, that they turn back. One may be kept from this higher life by things which are right in themselves, because it is necessary that there should be proportion, subordination, harmony, and men let one duty interfere with another. If a mother is so careful of the lower wants of the children that she neglects their higher wants does she do the wisest thing? She ought not to neglect the lower duties, but if either the lower should be left. He that touches the highest touches all below. He that touches the lower does not of necessity touch the high. Men are perpetually putting duties in the way of their spiritual development. It is always "suffer me first to do this or that," "suffer me first to take care of myself." This constant putting the higher in subordination to the lower is demoralizing. Nothing in the world has a right to take the place of your

SPIRITUAL MANHOOD.

It is not enough that we approve, admire and desire the truth, we must desire the right more than [illegible] else. The lazy man desires the fruits of industry, but he desires other things more. The [illegible] who [illegible] desires learning, but he desires more to see what is in that bird's nest, and he determines to go and see. All through life we see men pursuing third courses, fourth courses, instead of first courses. A man may be a very good man in his imagination, but a very poor man in reality. What pictures there would be if I could only paint what I see in my dreams. An artist is a man whom

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